

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1938



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Edgar Packard Dean and Mrs. Anne Warner, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1938

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ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 10,629 square miles

Population: 1,003,124 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Appointed November 9, 1936

Premier

KOÇO KOTTA

PARLIAMENT

(Chamber of Deputies)

President: PANDELI J. EVANGHELI

Election of January 31, 1937

Number of members 58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. In 1924 Ahmed Zog had headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Koço Kotta (Premier and Acting Minister of Public Works), Ekrem Lohovova (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Musa Juska (Minister of the Interior), Thoma Orolloga (Minister of Justice), Kol Thaçi (Minister of Finance), Faik Shutku (Minister of Public Instruction) and Terenc Tochi (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Drita	Semi-official.	Dr. Zoi Xoxa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fletorja Zyrtare (at irregular intervals)	Organ of Government.	Zef Dajchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shtypi (daily, except Monday)	Independent.	Medin Kamberi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (daily except Monday)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzeta del Mezzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bari, Italy)		
Bota e Re	Literary.	Gago Evangjeli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Korcha)		
Gazeta e Korçes (daily except Monday) (Korcha)	Independent.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

ALBANIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Java (weekly)	Literary.	Aleks Mavraqi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vatra e Rinis (weekly) . . .	Youth Publication.	Vasil Xhachka (<i>Prop.</i>)
Demokratia (semi-weekly) . .	Independent.	Xhevat Kallajxhiu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Gjinokaster)		
Diana (monthly)	Literary: illustrated.	Medin Kamberi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hylli i Drites (monthly) . . .	Literary.	Gjergj Fishta O.F.M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Scutari)		
Leka (monthly)	Literary.	Dr. Zef Pashko Sarachi
(Scutari)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
Ekonomia Kombetare	Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial.	Ministry of National Economy.
(monthly)		
Jurisprudenca (monthly) . . .	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice.
Shkolla Kombetare	Educational.	Ministry of Public Instruction.

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 12,561,361 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. ROBERTO M. ORTIZ

Elected September 5, 1937. Assumes office February 20, 1938
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of April, 1935 (nine-year term; renewed
by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	16
Antipersonalista	5
Radical	2
Socialist	2
Popular (Jujuy)	2
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	1
Independent National Demo- cratic	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1936 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: CARLOS M. NOEL

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	54
Radical	43
Socialist	23
Radical (Antipersonalista)	14
Progressive Democratic	6
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	4
Independent Socialist	2
Liberal (Corrientes)	2
Socialist (Obreros)	2
Popular (Jujuy)	2
Independent National Demo- cratic	2
Bloquista (San Juan)	1
U. C. R. Federalist	1

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

Total 156

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections were held on September 5, 1937, resulting in the election of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance, who was the nominee of the National Coalition. Ramón S. Castillo, former Minister of Interior, was elected Vice-President. The Radical candidate, Dr. Marcelo T. Alvear received 128 out of a total of 376 votes in the electoral college. The Socialist ticket did not win a single seat.

The opposition is made up of Radicals and Socialists who are centered in the City of Buenos Aires and the Progressive Democrats who have lost much of their strength.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Rodolfo Corominas Segura, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez, Federico Pinedo and Dr. Manuel A. Fresco.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz (President of the Republic), Gen. Agustin Justo, Vicente Gallo, Ricardo Caballero, Carlos A. Pita and Carlos A. Bruchmann.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickmann, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Julio R. Noble and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, José P. Tamborini, Carlos M. Noel and Dr. Enrique Mosca.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Perneco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
		L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	C. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata	French.	René Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crítica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario	Independent.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	A. Caprile (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Jorge Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	P. A. Podesta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	A. Magnelli (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	G. Ryan H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	C. Villagra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	V. F. Nigritto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes	Independent.	M. Puentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mendoza)		
Capital	Independent.	Lago Mármol (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Rosario)		
El Orden	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tucumán)		

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,819,711 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN., ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE

Assumed office January 23, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)

Appointed November 9, 1934; reorganized November 29, 1937

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of October 23, 1937 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	20
Labor	16
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of October 23, 1937 (three-year term)

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	29
Labor	29
United Country Party	16
Total	74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Except on tariff matters, it works in co-operation with the United Country Party. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum to permit alteration to con-

stitution to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), R. G. Casey (Treasurer), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General and Minister for Industry), W. M. Hughes (Minister for External Affairs and Territories and Vice-President of Executive Council), Senator A. J. McLachlan (Postmaster General), T. W. White (Minister for Trade and Customs) and Senator H. S. Foll (Minister for Repatriation).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products.

Leaders: Sir E. C. G. Page (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Commerce and Minister for Health), H. V. C. Thorby (Minister for Defense) and John McEwen (Minister for the Interior).

LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP): Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerged its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: John Curtin (Leader of the Party), F. M. Forde (Deputy Leader of

Party, formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. J. O. Makin (President of Federal Executive of Party) and J. S. Collings (Leader in Senate).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	Harold Burston (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) E. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. T. Foster (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Natusch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	K. S. McGill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Armati (<i>Ed.</i>) F. E. Baume (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) (Melbourne)	Conservative with country circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) A. H. Chisolm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Act. Ed.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Props.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>) A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. J. Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cultural.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Associated Press	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Ch.</i>)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	F. L. Barnet (<i>Pres.</i>) C. R. O'Reilly (<i>Secy.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent.	H. J. Manning (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Sec.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston)	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent.	S. R. McPherson (<i>Pres.</i>) W. H. Waddell (<i>Secy.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association (Perth)	Independent.	H. C. S. Colebath Northam (<i>Pres.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	E. P. M. Sheedy (<i>Ch.</i>)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (<i>Secy.</i>)
Country Press Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	E. T. Taylor (<i>Pres.</i>) E. W. Brander (<i>Secy.</i>)

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,760,233 (1934 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS

Elected December 5, 1928. Reëlected, October 9, 1931. The constitution of May 1, 1934, provides for a new election, but the election date has not yet been set

Cabinet

Appointed July 25, 1934; reconstructed October 17, 1935, May 14, 1936 and November 3, 1936

Chancellor

DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Defense)

LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The constitution of May 1, 1934, which altered the form of government from "Republic" to "Federal State," abolished the party-parliamentary system in Austria. In the new Staende-State proclaimed on that date the national legislative functions are divided between one deciding organ, the Federal Diet, and four advisory organs, the National Council, Inter-State Council, Economic Council and Cultural Council. These bodies were appointed on October 31, 1934, by the Federal President on the recommendation of the Federal Chancellor. As soon as the Staende-State system has begun to work smoothly the Cultural Council and Economic Council are to become elective.

(A) Advisory organs: National Council (Staatsrat) consisting of 50 members appointed by the Federal President for a period of 10 years (Chairman: Rudolf Hoyos); Cultural Council (Bundeskulturrat) consisting of 8 representatives of the Roman Catholic, 1 of the Protestant and 1 of the Jewish Church, 22 representatives of school and educational organizations and 4 representatives of science and art (Chairman: Dr. Josef Bick); Economic Council (Bundeswirtschaftsrat) consisting of 29 representatives of agriculture and forestry, 15 of industry and mining, 12 of trade, 9 of commerce and transportation and 4 of banking and insurance (Chairman: Hans Eichinger); Inter-State Council (Laenderrat) consisting of the Governor and the Comptroller-General of each of the 8 states and of the Federal City of Vienna (Chairman: Dr. Heinrich Gleissner).

(B) Deciding organ: Federal Diet (Bundestag) consisting of 20 members of the National Council, 10 members of the Cultural Council, 20 members of the Economic Council and 9 members of the Inter-State Council (Chairman: Rudolf Hoyos).

National legislation is enacted by the Federal Diet after previous consideration of the draft laws by one or more of the above mentioned advisory bodies whose function approximates that of important committees in party-political parliaments elsewhere. The National Council is obliged to report on all bills presented to it by the Government within a fixed period, the Government alone having legislative initiative; the Cultural Council reports on bills of cultural importance, the Economic Council on bills of economic importance and the Inter-State Council on bills affecting the interests of the individual states and the City of Vienna. Any one or all of the Councils may make voluntary reports on any draft law under consideration by the Government or the Federal Diet when obligatory reports are not required of them.

(C) The Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung), consisting of the entire membership of the four Councils mentioned under "A," shall meet when required to elect three candidates for the Presidency, to swear in a new Federal President, to authorize a declaration of war or to perform other stated functions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the proclamation of the Staende-State Constitution on May 1, 1934, there has existed officially only one national group, The Fatherland Front (Vaterlaendische Front), a political monopoly founded by the late Federal Chancellor Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. Preparatory thereto the parties which opposed his course were outlawed, namely, Communist Party May 26, 1933, National-Socialist Party (Nazis) June 19, 1933 and Social-Democratic Party (Marxian Socialists) February 12, 1934. The sole powerful party remaining thereafter, the Christian Socialists (Catholic Clerical), was liquidated September 27, 1934.

The National Commander (Federal Leader) of The Fatherland Front is the Federal Chancellor; his authorized substitute is the Vice-Chancellor; the Executive Secretary is Dr. Guido Zernatto. An important political factor within Fatherland Front and outside thereof is an unofficial semi-democratic Peasant-Labor Front organized by the peasant leader Josef Reither in coöperation with the veteran Anti-Marxist trade-unionist Leopold Kunschack and Mayor Josef Kollmann of Baden.

Members of the Cabinet: Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of National Defense and Foreign Affairs); General Ludwig Huelgerth (Vice-Chancellor and Commander-in-chief of the Militia); Dr. Adolf Pilz (Minister of Justice); Dr. Hans Pernter (Minister of Education); Dr. Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare); Dr. Rudolf Neumayer (Minister of Finance); Peter Mandorfer (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry); Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Taucher (Minister of Commerce and Transportation); Michael Skubl (Secretary of State charged with matters pertaining to public safety); Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau (Minister of Interior); Dr. Guido Schmidt (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Guido Zernatto (Secretary of State for the Fatherland Front); General Wilhelm Zehner (Secretary of State for National Defense); Hans Rott (Secretary of State for Labor in Ministry of Social Welfare).

PRESS

Following the dissolution of Parliament in 1933, the Government began to issue decrees intended to correct abuse of the "Freedom of the Press." Full Government control over the press was obtained by the Federal law of October 26, 1934, which went into effect on November 7, 1934, and provides that henceforth the publication of any kind of newspaper shall be subject to a special license which may be granted only if the editor is unobjectionable from a moral as well as a political point of view. The license can be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the

Commissioner of Public Safety. The organs of the National Socialist, of the Communist and of the Social-Democratic parties have been suppressed, and of other publications sympathizing with these parties only those are allowed to continue that appear to have altered their sentiments in favor of the Government.

Under the Staende-State régime the provincial newspapers have assumed greater importance.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE CAPITAL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Controlled by Czech capital; mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Pro-Government; serious; large circulation.	Steyrermuehlges (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	Old established formerly important daily; more sympathetic to Germany than to Italy.	Oester. Journal A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Stefan von Mueller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Liberal Catholic in close contact with Chancellor Schuschnigg.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>) Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal. . . .	Conservative; leans toward restoration; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislau Krcji (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . .	Old established very important daily with large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest; contains largest selection of internationally significant news published in Austria.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic; pro-Government; highly clerical.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; anti-national-socialist; sensational; pro-Government.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neusste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; controlled by German capital; brilliantly and significantly edited; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags. A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic; lively written; controlled by Czech capital.	"Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzenz Ludwig Östry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Federal Administration (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Ferdinand Reiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse	Economic and financial.	Kronos-Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Der Morgen	Same control and policy as Der Wiener Tag.	"Der Morgen" Verlags Ges. m.b.H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>) Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt .	Political, economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . .	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche. .	Economic and financial; very well informed.	
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(thrice monthly)		
Christlicher Staendestaat . .	A leading monthly; represents left wing of Catholic Clerical movement.	Kulturpolitischer Presseverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Dietrich von Hildebrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung . . .	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Statistische Nachrichten . . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councillor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan-Europa (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Paneuropa-Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS OF IMPORTANCE

Grazer Tagespost (Graz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Druckerei & Verlags A. G. Leykam of Dr. Julius Keil (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	Universitaetsbuchdruckerei Styria (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoefflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaerntner Tagblatt (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	St. Josefsverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen (Klagenfurt)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	"Freie Stimmen" Druck & Verlagsges.m.b.m.H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	Kathol. Pressverein der Diocese Linz (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Franz Baldinger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	J. Wimmer Kommanditges. of Kommerzialrat Dr. Oskar Streit (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Baldauf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten (Innsbruck)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Wagner'sche Universitaetsbuchdruckerei Engelbert Buchroithner (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neueste Zeitung (Innsbruck)	Evening Edition of Innsbrucker Nachrichten.	
Salzburger Chronik (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	Salzburger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Volksblatt (Salzburg)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical; pro-Government.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Tagblatt (Bregenz)	Pro-German; anti-semitic.	Vorarlberger Buchdruckerei-Ges. Dornbirn (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Hans Naegele (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle	Official; carefully credits news to source.	Austrian Government (<i>Prop.</i>) Hofrat Edmund Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm	Semi-official; police.	Hofrat Richard Wilhelm (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telegraphen-Compagnie	German capital; objective; allied with Europa Press, Schweizer Press-telegraph and Information.	Telegraphen-Compagnie G.m.b.H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Hugo Schossberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Transatlantik-Radio	Sensational; allied with Sud-Est; distributes I.N.S. service in Danube Valley.	Czech-owned.

AUSTRIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>		<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
American-European Service.	Press	Private; reliable; has coöperative basis which enables anyone, especially governments, to reach Foreign correspondents with news of "anti-war" nature whose authenticity is beyond question.	Marianne Benes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Korrespondenz Herzog		Oldest privately-owned news service; semi-local.	Philipp Herzog (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Anglo-American Press Association	Association of Correspondents of English language newspapers.	Reuben H. Markham (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of both foreign correspondents and correspondents of Austrian provincial newspapers.	Werner Jantschge (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswaertigen Presse	Association of leading foreign correspondents.	George Nypels (<i>Pres.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichterstat- ter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr. Walter Lohmann (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der auswaertigen Presse.	Association of foreign correspondents.	Dr. Georg Ruttkay (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels
Area: 11,775 square miles
Population: 8,299,940 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (Catholic, including Christian Democrats;
Socialist and Liberal Parties)

Appointed November 24, 1937

Premier

PAUL-EMILE JANSON (Liberal, but not a member of Parliament)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

Elections of 1936 (for four years)

President: R. MOYERSON (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist	66
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	57
Liberal	19
Rexist	12
Flemish Nationalist	9
Communist	4

Total 167

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Représentants)

Election of May 24, 1936 (for four years)

President: CAMILLE HUYSMANS (Socialist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist	70
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	64
Liberal	23
Rexist	20
Flemish Nationalist	16
Communist	9

Total 202

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers; compulsory schooling to age of 16; retirement and old age pensions at 60. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan De Man."

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (Minister of State), C. Huysmans (President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine,

Posts, Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Paul Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce), Achille Delattre (Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (Minister of Finance), Louis Piérard (Deputy), Arthur Wauters (Minister of Public Health), J. Merlot (Minister of Public Works) and Dr. J. R. Bouchery (Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There is a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Social Catholic Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches are represented in a newly constituted body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) have independent local organizations but also belong to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Social Catholic Party. Loyalty to the Church is almost the only cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization is an attempt to stem the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor who are believing Catholics, are practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approves the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stands for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: Henri-Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), M. Tschoffen (Christian Democrat, formerly Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), G. Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), P. Van Isacker (Christian Democrat, Minister of Economic Affairs), Edmond Rubbens (Minister of Colonies), A. de Schryver (formerly Minister of Interior), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (Minister of Justice), Henri Marck (Minister of Transportation), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Hubert Pierlot (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of State), A. Devèze (Minister of State), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul-Emile Janson (Premier), Pierre Forthomme (Senator), F. Bovesse (formerly Minister of Justice), Max Leo Gerard (former Minister of Finance), O. Dierckx (Minister of Interior), Léon Dens (Senator, formerly Minister of National Defense) and Julius Hoste (Minister of Education).

REXIST PARTY: For the first time the Rexists presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they

polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their sudden rise to national fame is the work of Mr. Léon Degrelle, their chief or leader. He forced a by-election for the Lower Chamber in the Brussels district on April 11, 1937, and Mr. Van Zeeland, who was Prime Minister at the time, opposed and defeated Mr. Degrelle. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power, especially men who have combined political and financial power, whom he calls "banksters." In *foreign affairs* no definite policy has been advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown. In *domestic affairs* the Rexists advocate constitutional reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization which to date has not been defined. Peace on the language question, peace on the school question, social justice to the workers, and protection to small tradespeople from the competition of chain and department stores are all points in the Rexist program. His enemies accuse Mr. Degrelle of wishing to establish a dictatorship, which he vigorously denies, but it is generally believed that the aim of the Rexist movement is the establishment of some sort of an authoritarian state.

Leaders: Léon Degrelle, Count Xavier de Grunne (Senator) and Pierre Daye (Deputy).

FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish Party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of the country, unilingual régime in Flanders and the use of both Flemish and French in all Government departments and in the army.

Leaders: Staf Declercq and Romsée (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Leaders:* J. V. Lahaut and X. Relecom (Deputies).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	Maurice Henriquet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Indépendance Belge	National concentration. Designated as semi-official by the press.	René Hislaire (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Frickx (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moniteur Belge	Official.	Belgian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pays Réel	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Lucien Fuss (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vingtième Siècle	Catholic.	W. Ugeux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voix du Peuple.	Organ of Belgian Communist Party.	P. Joye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	René Mössly (<i>Dir.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>) Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)

BELGIUM

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	M. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal	René Dupriez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	Arthur Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	Paul Henen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels)	Wide circulation; Liberal.	Léon and Jean de Thier (<i>Dirs.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	Clovis Piérard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matéri- els	Financial and economic.	Félix De Bryn (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuwe Staat	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	Paul de Mont (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Flemish Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Christian Democratic; Cath- olic; one of strongest Flem- ish papers.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic; trade and ship news.	Alfred Somville (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>)
Volk en Staat (Antwerp)	Flemish nationalist.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Ghent)	Socialist Party Organ.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Gustaaf van Hecke (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official.	Francois Peeters (<i>Dir.</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Général de la Presse Belge	Independent.	Paul Henen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	G. Détry (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
 Area: 514,465 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
 Population: 3,077,533 (1932 estimate)

Provisional President

LT. COL. GERMAN BUSCH

Assumed office after the overthrow of the Government of Provisional President José David Toro on July 13, 1937

Cabinet

Appointed July 14, 1937

PARLIAMENT * (Congreso Nacional)

Election of May, 1933

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)	
<i>(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)</i>		<i>(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)</i>	
<i>President:</i> ZENON C. ORIAS (Liberal)		<i>President:</i> FIDEL ANZE SORIA (Liberal)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	8	Genuine Republican	39
Genuine Republican	1	Liberal	22
Socialist Republican	1	Socialist Republican	7
Unseated	5	Independent	5
Vacant	1		
Total		Total	
16		73	

* As constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel German Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Col. Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Col. Toro. Elections for a Constituent Assembly, which will elect the President and Vice-President, have been called for March 13, 1938.

On July 31, 1937, the new junta announced the abandonment of State Socialism and a return to the democratic-republican form of representative government. It voted unanimously to reinstate the Constitution of 1880 which was abolished by Col. Toro's régime in 1936. The members of the Cabinet are: Eduardo Diez de Medina (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Col. César Menacho (Minister of Government and Justice), Lt. Col. Alfredo Penaranda (Minister of

Education), Eduardo Belmont (Minister of Finance), Lt. Col. Luis Campero (Minister of Public Works), Col. Secundino Olmos (Minister of Defense), Col. Filipe M. Rivera (Minister of Mines and Oil), Lt. Col. Victor Acosta (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Lt. Col. Daniel Sossa (Minister of Work), Col. Walter Méndez (Minister of Agriculture) and Gabriel Gosálvez (Minister without Portfolio).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: José Luis Tejada Sorzano (formerly President), Carlos Calvo (formerly Delegate to Chaco Peace Conference), Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Plácido Sánchez (formerly Minister to Spain), José Salinas (formerly Minister of Public Works), Juan María Zalles (formerly Minister to Argentina), José María Gutiérrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutiérrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (formerly Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José María Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José María Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (formerly Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (formerly Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Pedro Zilveti Arce and Edmundo Vásquez.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile, formerly President), Rafael

Taborga, José Antezana, Enrique Finot (Minister to Argentina) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936 and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Socialist Republican Party in 1937.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Tamayo (Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero Alvarez (formerly Minister of Finance), Florencio Candia (formerly Private Secretary to the Presidency), Gabriel Gosálvez (Minister without Portfolio), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Work), Vicente Mendoza Lopez (formerly Deputy), Hugo Ernst Rivera (Mayor of La Paz), Carlos Montenegro, Augusto Cespedes and Augusto Gúzman.

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Calle	Socialist.	Nazario Pardo Valle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crónica	Socialist.	Ulises Pelaez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Debate	Catholic; independent	Pastor Valencia C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornada	Socialist.	José Manuel Pando (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Independent.	Vicente Fernández y G. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Republica	Socialist Republican.	Francisco Lazcano Soruco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 47,794,874 (1935 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937

Cabinet

Appointed July 24, 1934

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, chosen by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.
Number of members 41

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provides increased authority for the President who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It creates a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increases the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office is extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which was not announced.

The new Constitution provides for the dissolution of all political parties in Brazil.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã . . .	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service; anti-administration tendency.	P. de Bettencourt (<i>Dir.</i>) Costa Rego (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diário Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Danton Jobim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário de Notícias	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Notícias	Old-established; independent; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Jornal do Brasil S.A. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>) Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nação	Independent.	Pedro Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nota (evening)	Democratic; opposition.	Leal de Sousa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Offensiva	Integralist.	Madeira de Freitas (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Patria	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>)
O Povo (afternoon)	Integralist.	R. Loureiro (<i>Mgr.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diário de Notícias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Opposition.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		Heitor Valente (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio do Paraná	Independent.	Ernani S. de Oliveira (<i>Secy.</i>)
(Curityba)		Caio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia	Independent, but pro-Government.	Miguel Rosa (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Curityba)		Arthur Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Tarde (evening)	Republican Union; Opposition.	Elbe Lauro Pospissil (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Curityba)		Acir Guimarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo	Independent, but pro-Government tendency.	Saporski Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Curityba)		Santanna Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado do Pará (Pará)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Pará)	Pro-Government; oldest paper in North Brazil.	Renato Carneiro da Cunha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Manhã	Organ of Social Democratic Party; publishes <i>Diário da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	Andrade Lima Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diário do Nordeste	Integralist; nationalistic.	Annibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diário de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Franz Metzler (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	
(Porto Alegre)		
Deutsches Volksblatt	Non-partisan; Catholic; in German.	
(Porto Alegre)		

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Noticias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Federação (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Government Partido Republicano Liberal.	Moysés Velinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal da Manhã (Porto Alegre)	Opposition.	Darci di Calafiori (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Acção (São Paulo)	Integralist.	Miguel Reale (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio de S. Paulo (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Constitutionalist.	Pedro Ferraz do Amaral (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Organ of the Paulista Republican Party.	Alberto Americano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Troppmair (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Oswaldo Chateaubriand and Oswaldo Aranha (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Constitutionalist; pro-Government; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation in Brazil.	Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Vicente Santalucia (<i>Dir.</i>) Augusto Goeta (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Independent; large circulation.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Opposition.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
A. União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial; socialistic.	Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	
Seculo XIX (weekly)	Fascist.	Plinio Salgado (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Brasileira	Independent.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernandes (<i>Prop.</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i>

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,825 square miles

Population: 6,300,000 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935; reorganized October 23, 1936

Premier

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Dissolved May 19, 1934

New elections announced for March 6, 13, 20 and 27, 1938

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, and reorganized three times since, are: George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ivan Krasnovsky (Minister of Interior), General Lukov (Minister of War), Kiril Gunev (Minister of Finance), Dimitre Bârov (Minister of Commerce), Michail Iovov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), Banko Bankov (Minister of Agriculture), Spas Ganev (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr. N. P. Nicolayev (Minister of Education) and Alexander Ognianov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is considered provisional, its task being to conduct new elections. It is opposed to the Army's intervention in politics.

Parties and leaders under last parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (formerly President of the Sobranye, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Palov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Mushanov.

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocates parliamentary reform.

Leader: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dness	Government organ; well informed.	V. Protitch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	B. Vasov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supports Tzankov Movement.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Parole Bulgare (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	Editorial Board
Narodna Otrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	St. Nedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

BULGARIA

27

<i>Name</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly)	Political, Social and literary.	Prof. Arnaudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	G. Kerekov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	N. Ballabanov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	S. Tanev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

BURMA

Winter Capital: Rangoon
Summer Capital: Maymyo
Area: 233,492 square miles
Population: 14,667,146 (1931 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS COCHRANE
Assumed office on May 8, 1936

The former Indian Province of Burma was separated from India with effect from April 1, 1937. The new constitution of Burma was laid down in the Government of Burma Act, 1935. This act confers a very large degree of responsible self-government upon Burma. The Act set up a Council of Ministers to advise the Governor over the greater part of the field of government. The Ministers are responsible to a Legislature consisting of a wholly elected House of Representatives of 132 members and a Senate of 36 members. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives on the proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 are nominated by the Governor. A few subjects of administration — defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the affairs of certain special areas, and the control of monetary policy, currency and coinage — are reserved to the Governor acting in his discretion, and he is further instructed by the Act to exercise his individual judgment as to whether or not he should accept his Ministers' advice in the field of responsible government when it touches upon certain special responsibilities which he is charged to observe, e.g. the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

The Governor is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Burma in the United Kingdom Cabinet and through him to the British Parliament.

POLITICS

There are no caste distinctions in Burma, nor are there deep religious cleavages. There are different races and special interests such as commerce and labor, the existence of which is recognized by the allocation to them of 41 of the 132 seats in the House of Representatives, but these divisions have not appreciably affected the formation of parties in the present Legislature. The existing Ministry headed by Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Minister without portfolio, is a Coalition.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News . . .	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	Burma Amalgamated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette . . .	Conservative, English.	H. Smiles (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times . . .	Conservative, English.	M. Williams (<i>Prop.</i>) W. J. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,694,863 square miles
Population: 11,284,278 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936, on abdication of Edward VIII

Governor-General

BARON TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council

Speaker: WALTER EDWARD FOSTER
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	57
Liberal	34
Vacancies	5
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Elected October 14, 1935, and in subsequent by-elections**

Speaker: PIERRE CASGRAIN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	178†
Conservative	39
Social Credit	17
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	7
Reconstruction	1
United Farmers of Ontario	1
Independent	1
Vacancy	1

Total 245

* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 30%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years, but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

† Includes 5 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative adminis-

trations. There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Thomas A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works), Charles A. Dunning (Minister of Finance), J. C. Elliott (Postmaster-General), W. D. Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Fernand Rinfret (Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of National Defense), C. G. Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Norman McL. Rogers (Minister of Labor), Clarence D. Howe (Minister of Transport) and J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it believes in tariffs also as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life necessary today due to the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of in-

dustries in the public interest. Thus it enacted measures to provide for the co-operative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It advocated such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

Leaders: Richard Bedford Bennett (late Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (sometime Prime Minister, Leader in Senate), Sir George H. Perley (formerly Minister without portfolio), C. H. Cahan (formerly Secretary of State), H. A. Stewart (formerly Minister of Public Works), Grote Stirling (formerly Minister of National Defense) and J. Earl Lawson (formerly Minister of National Revenue).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: Organized in 1935. Advocates adoption of modified form of Major Douglas's social credit proposals.

Leader: John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August 1932; long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance of Canadian neutrality even if United Kingdom is a belligerent; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leader: J. S. Woodsworth (Chairman of National Council, Leader in the House of Commons).

RECONSTRUCTION PARTY: This party polled some 350,000 in the 1935 election and is represented in the House by a single member. It was organized on the eve of the 1935 election and has since been inactive.

Leader: H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce).

L'UNION NATIONALE: Organized in 1935. This party is a union of conservatives and insurgent Liberals in the Province of Quebec. It has been the governing party in that province since 1936. It leans towards "corporatism," and is disposed to encourage a sort of clerical fascism in French Canada. So far it has not entered the federal political field.

Leader: Maurice Duplessis (Premier of Province of Quebec).

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (<i>m.</i>) . . .	18,070	Independent.	Gordon Bell (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Calgary)			A. C. Ballentine (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) . . .	26,983	Independent Conserva- tive.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Calgary)			Leigh Spencer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) . . .	16,169	Liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Edmonton)			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . .	32,800	Independent Conserva- tive.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Edmonton)			John M. Imrie (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
News Herald (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Vancouver)	18,336	Independent.	News-Herald Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. N. Kelly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Province (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Vancouver)	85,586	Independent Conserva- tive.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) M. E. Nichols (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) G. H. Sallans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver) . . .	70,041	Liberal.	Matson Estate (<i>Prop.</i>)
Colonist (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Victoria)	11,938	Conservative.	Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Victoria) . . .	11,390	Liberal.	K. C. Drury (<i>Ed.</i>)
MANITOBA			
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (Brandon) . . .	4,489	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop.</i>)
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Winnipeg)	61,628	Liberal; influential paper especially in the Prairie provinces.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Winnipeg)	35,135	Independent, with Con- servative leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Gleaner (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Fredericton)	8,032	Conservative.	J. A. Crocket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>) } Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) } (St. John)	33,024	Independent.	H. P. Robinson and J. D.
		Independent.	McKenna (<i>Props.</i>) F. X. Jennings (<i>Ed.</i>)
NOVA SCOTIA			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>) } Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) } (Halifax)	30,944	Liberal.	F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Liberal.	J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) } (Halifax)	59,581	Independent Conserva- tive.	Sen. W. H. Dennis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) } (Halifax)		Independent Conserva- tive.	R. J. Rankin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Sen. W. H. Dennis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Post-Record (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Sydney)	11,453	Independent.	E. E. Kelley (<i>Ed.</i>) Hon. J. S. McLennan (<i>Prop.</i>) H. P. Duchemin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Brantford)	12,275	Independent.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Hamilton)	52,771	Independent Conserva- tive.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	11,513	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Kitchener)	11,759	Independent.	W. Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>) Hon. W. D. Euler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (London)	48,354	Conservative.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	33,833	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	35,626	Conservative.	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	15,298	Independent.	E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>) E. Cloutier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) C. Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner . . . (Peterboro)	8,996	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. L. Garner (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. R. Kennedy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Catharines)	10,559	Conservative.	
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Thomas)	8,550	Independent.	L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop.</i>) T. Keith (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Beacon-Herald (e.) . . . (Stratford)	8,868	Independent.	L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop.</i>) C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Clarion (m.) . . . (Toronto)		Communist.	Communist Party of Canada (<i>Prop.</i>)
Globe and Mail (m.) . . . (Toronto)	188,541	Independent.	C. George McCullagh (<i>Pres.</i>) A. A. McIntosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (e.) (Toronto)	252,397	Independent Liberal.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Telegram (e.) (Toronto)	160,906	Independent Conserva- tive.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (e.) (Windsor)	46,189	Independent.	W. F. Herman (<i>Prop.</i>) Ellison Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Guardian (m.) (Charlottetown)	6,653	Independent Conserva- tive.	J. R. Burnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Patriot (e.) (Charlottetown)	4,530	Liberal.	Reuben MacDonald (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
QUEBEC			
Gazette (m.) (Montreal)	31,149	Conservative influential paper; specializes in commercial, financial and foreign news.	John Basset (<i>Pres.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (e.) (Montreal)	22,903	Liberal.	C. L. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Patrie (e.) (Montreal)	17,775	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
La Presse (e.) (Montreal)	168,305	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Eugene Laharche (<i>Ed.</i>)
LeDevoir (e.) (Montreal)	19,643	Independent, Nationalist.	Georges Pelletier (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Star (e.) (Montreal)	130,535	Conservative.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph (e.) (Quebec)	4,635	Independent.	C. Gwyllyn Dunn (<i>Pres.</i>) J. S. O'Meara (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (e.) (Quebec)	49,908	Clerical.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>) Emile Castonguay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Soleil-L'Evènement (e.) (Quebec)	72,426	<i>L'Evènement</i> , a morning paper, was merged with <i>Le Soleil</i> in 1936.	Henri Gagnon (<i>Pres. and Mg. Dir.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste (e.) . . . (Three Rivers)	11,732	Independent.	A. F. Mercier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) J. H. Fortier (<i>Pres.</i>) Emile Jean (<i>Ed.</i>)
SASKATCHEWAN			
Leader-Post (e.) (Regina)	27,659	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) D. B. MacRae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (e.) (Regina)	12,260	Conservative.	A. M. Raymond (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (e.) (Saskatoon)	20,511	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press, Ltd. . . . (Toronto, Ontario)	Coöperative Association of Daily Newspaper publishers. Ex- change arrangements with Reuters, A. P., etc.	J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. A. Mackintosh (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Canadian Bar Review (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Comment (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. R. Perigoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Defence Quarterly. (<i>q.</i>) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Mark Farrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Country Guide (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Winnipeg)	Farmers' organ.	United Grain Growers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Emerson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. L. Stewart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	
Financial Post (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (<i>w.</i>) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm paper.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Interdependence (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	League of Nations Society in Canada (<i>Prop.</i>) R. B. Inch (<i>Ed.</i>) W. A. Craick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industrial Canada (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association	
L'Actualité Economique (<i>m.</i>) . (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	H. Laureys (<i>Dir.</i>)
Labour Gazette (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	Labour.	Department of Labour. (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Province (<i>w.</i>) (Montreal)	Action Liberale Nationale.	S. Vachon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Canada Français (<i>q.</i>) (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (<i>Prop.</i>) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (<i>Dir.</i>)
Monetary Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	D. G. MacLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
MacLean's Magazine . . . (<i>bi-monthly</i>) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Napier Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary, and economic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>) W. A. Neville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (<i>q.</i>) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (<i>q.</i>) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des anciens élèves, École Polytechnique (<i>Prop.</i>) Édouard Montpetit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quarterly (<i>q.</i>)	Political, literary, and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (<i>annual</i>)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Liberal)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition of the Right

(Liberal, Conservative and Agrarian Parties)

Reorganized May 27, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of March 7, 1937 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TO-CORNAL (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	12
Radical	11
Liberal	10
Socialist	4
Democrat	4
Communist	1
Independents	3
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March 7, 1937 (Four-year term)

President: GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	36
Liberal	34
Radical	31
Socialist	15
Democrat	10
Communist	6
National Socialist	3
Agrarian	3
Republican Action	2
Radical Socialist	1
Independents	5

Total 146

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to ten and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held on March 7, 1937 to select a new lower chamber and to renew one-half of the Senate membership. Political interest at present centers to some extent in the preparations for the municipal elections of May 1938 and more particularly in those for the Presidential election in October of that year.

During the course of 1937 there have been several changes in the political alignment of the parties. The Government is now composed of the representatives of Liberal, Conservative and Agrarian Parties alone, which have formed a coalition of the Right. Due to their strength, the Government was able to increase its majority in the Senate and retain its control of the Chamber of Deputies in the last election. It has, however, lost the support of the Radical Party which withdrew its representatives in the Cabinet to bind itself more closely to the Popular Front. It has further been deprived of the Democrat Party which has taken a Center position.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Administration is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Radical Socialist, and Communist parties. It has been continually subjected to internal dissension, at present mainly because of conflicting presidential aspirations, but it has managed to maintain a loosely knit organization offering vigorous resistance to Administration measures.

DEMOCRAT PARTY: This party several years ago divided into two groups; the Democrat (pro-Administration) and the Democratic which joined the Popular Front coalition. After losing several seats in Congress this year, it again united, renounced its affiliations with both the Right and the Left, and assumed a Center position. This fusion has not been a strong one, however, and has suffered important disaffections. The future course of the Party at this time appears to be uncertain.

Leaders: Fidel Estay (Senator and President of the Party), Aquiles Concha (Senator and former Party President), Armando Gutierrez (Vice President of Party) and Alejandro Serani (former Cabinet Minister). Senator Virgilio Morales leads a small faction of dissident Democrats and Senator Pradenas Muñoz a Leftist offshoot called the United Democracy.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church and of the old landowning classes. Its economic program is based on individualism. A group of younger members has shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Rafael Luis Gumucio, Alejo Lira Infante (Senator and Vice President of the Party), Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (President of the Senate) and Bernardo Leighton (Minister of Labor).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in Party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its most prominent member, is regarded as a strong candidate for the Presidency of Chile.

Leaders: Alvaro Santa Maria (Senator and President of the Party), Carlos Acharan Arce (Deputy and Vice President of the Party), Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Gustavo Ross (former Minister of Finance), Ladislao Errazuriz, José Maza (former President of the Senate), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida (Minister of Public Education and Justice), Matías Silva (Minister of Interior) and José Ríos Arias (Senator and former Party President).

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might

be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has virtually disappeared and since the resignation of three Radicals from the Cabinet early in 1937 this Party has been united in its opposition to the Administration. Its Presidential candidate seems likely to be Pedro Aguirre Cerda.

Leaders: Juan Antonio Rios (President of the Party and of the Popular Front), Gabriel Gonzales Videla (Deputy), Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Hector Arancibia Laso, Cristobal Saenz (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros, Rodolfo Michels (Senator), Raul Brañas and Raul Morales Beltramí (Deputy).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September, 1931. It has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group. Its strength has considerably waned and it lost all but one of its seats in the last congressional election.

Leaders: Juan B. Rosetti (Deputy and President of the Party) and Miguel Angel Rivera.

SOCIALIST PARTY: The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide ownership of private enterprises by the Government, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means. The party added substantially to its parliamentary representation in the last election. Dissatisfied, however, with the alleged reactionary course of the Party and favoring the Presidential candidacy of former President General Carlos Ibáñez a small section has broken off and under the leadership of Ricardo Latcham and Amaro Castro (Deputies) have formed a new organization denominated the Socialist Union.

Leaders: Marmaduke Grove (Senator, President of the Party and its candidate for the Presidential election), Oscar Schnake (Senator), Hugo Grove (Senator), Carlos Muller and Oscar Cifuentes (Deputies), Luis Zuñiga and Arturo Bianchi.

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is comparatively recent in origin; it now is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties but is complicated by the division in its ranks between the adherents of Trotsky and Stalin.

Leaders: Elias Lafferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the Chamber of Deputies are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart, 3; National Socialist (Nacista) led by Deputy Jorge González Von Marées, 3; Acción Republicana, formed of the old Union Republicana and Acción Nacional, 2; and Independents, 5.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Anibal Jara (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Imparcial (evening)	Independent; moderate.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Pro-Government and conservative; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) and J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)
Nacion	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Opinion	Anti-Government paper; radical views.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias (evening) .	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Opposition; Ibañista.	Ismael Edwards Matte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Opposition; satirical.	Jorge Delano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; independent.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discusion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Varela (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tarapaca (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Liberal.	H. Muñoz Montt (<i>Dir.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking *

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 453,815,235 (1935 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA †

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Elected 1932; reelected 1935

Head of the government and chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, National Economic Council, National Military Council, etc.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Dr. H. H. Kung (President), Gen. Chang Chun (Vice-President) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz.: Interior (Minister, Gen. Ho Chien); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'ün); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Oong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Dr. Chang Chia-Ņau); Education (Minister, Chen Li-fu); and by five subordinate Commissions, viz.: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, Famine Relief and National Reconstruction.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (Chairman). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Wang Yung-ping), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

* Nanking has been occupied by Japanese troops and the Government has been moved further into the interior and the several departments divided among several cities.

† The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; carries on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen and Chü Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program.

Leaders: Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces in sovietized area remaining under Communist control).

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected NORTH-EASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was finally liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 is regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. The Japanese have taken a controlling part in its administration and are directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan and El Salvador.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Ching Jih Pao	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Current Events (monthly)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	F. T. Li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canton Gazette	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	E. R. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Canton)		
Canton Daily Sun	Officially subsidized.	K. B. Vaidya (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hung Wan Tzu Pao (Canton)	Red Swastika Society.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo).	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo)	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Dairen)	Japanese; in English.	T. Furujo (<i>Pres.</i>)
Min Pao (Foochow)	Japanese.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao . (Foochow)	Kuomintang.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British; in English.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hankow Herald	Pro-Government; in English.	H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Erh Pao (Hankow) .	Kuomintang.	Chen Chin-jen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern (Harbin) .	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	Wang Ya-ming (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin).	Japanese.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Omori (<i>Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin) .	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Tanaka (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shinkyo Nichi Nichi (Hsinking)	Japanese.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking) . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	Yasuzo Sometani (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . .	British.	Soichi Iwata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
South China Morning Post . (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po	Independent.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . .	Japanese.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Mukden)		M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Mukden)		H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden)	Manchukuo government or- gan.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping) .	Kuomintang.	S. Koto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) .	French.	Hu T'ien-ch'ai (<i>Pub.</i>)
Peiping Ch'en Pao (Peiping)	Hopei-Chahar Political Coun- cil.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping) .	Kuomintang.	Chang Shen-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	W. Sheldon Ridge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Sheng Shih ch'iang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping) . . .	Independent.	Lin Keng-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tu Li P'ing Lun	Independent critic.	Ch'ing Tai-Chao (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping) (weekly)		Dr. Hu Shih and others (<i>Pub.</i>)
China Critic	Chinese; independent; in Eng- lish.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		L. T. Kentwell (<i>Pub.</i>)
China Outlook (Shanghai) .	Pro-Government; in English.	Kuangson Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai) . .	Chinese; pro-Government; in English.	
China Times	Independent.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Shanghai)		K. B. Pan (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review . . .	American; pro-Chinese.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Chinese Economic Journal .	Economic; in English.	Chinese Ministry of Industry (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Lin Pai-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Hwa Jih Pao	Independent.	P. Huldermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung .	German.	Ch'en Leng-hsueh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai) .	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Prop.</i>)
Far Eastern Review	American registered; pro-Jap- anese.	C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Harold Mills (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hwa Mei Wan Pao	Sino-American owned; pro- Chinese; in Chinese.	Chu Tso Tung (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Shanghai) (evening)		G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai	French.	Kuan Chiu-an (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang; Pro-Govern- ment.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oriental Affairs (Shanghai) (monthly)	British.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
People's Tribune (Shanghai) (semi-monthly)	Kuomintang; in English.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Nationale Chinoise (Shanghai) (monthly)	Sino-French.	Dr. Wai and J. E. Lemiere (<i>Eds.</i>)
Russian Daily News	White Russian.	V. A. Chilikin (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun	Japanese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Japanese.	S. Fukamachi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British; pro-Japanese.	G. Ishikawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	Y. H. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Mei Wan Pao (Shanghai)	American; in Chinese.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	C. V. Starr (<i>Pub.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao (Swatow)	Kuomintang.	Chu Ying-p'eng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten (Tientsin)	German.	Tseng Hyui-puh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin)	Russian.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in English.	W. Krey (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American.	T. Morikawa (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British.	I. L. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shang Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	T'ang Ting-yao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun (Tsingtao)	Japanese.	Hsieh Yu-p'u (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent; British owned.	Li Chih-t'ang (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Chang Chin-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
		K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Yin P'u-chai (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Havas (Shanghai)	French.	H. Barde (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Associated Press (Shanghai)	American.	H. J. Harris (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Central News Agency (Nanking)	Kuomintang; official.	C. S. Chien (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Domei Tsushin-Sha (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Min (Shanghai)	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai)	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Shun Shih (Shanghai)	Chinese.	T'ang Shih-ch'ang (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Sin Sen (Shanghai)	Chinese.	Yen O-sheng (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai)	German.	E. Fuerholzer (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai)	Russian.	J. Chernov (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai)	American.	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 447,536 square miles

Population: 8,665,000 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected February 11, 1934; assumed office August 7, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized June, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1935 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

Number of members 56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May, 1937 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

Number of members 118

Note: Owing to the abstention of the Conservative Party from the 1935 and 1937 elections both chambers of Congress are made up of Liberals of different shades of opinion.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Alfonso López (President of the Republic), Eduardo Santos (party's candidate for 1938 presidential elections and Chairman of its National Directorate), Gabriel Turbay (First Designate and Minister of Foreign Relations), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Second Designate), and following members of National Directorate: Luis Cano, Alejandro Bernate, Francisco Samper Madrid, Jorge Gartner, Manuel F. Obregon, Jorge Zawadzky, Gabriel Baquero and Luis Buenahora (Secretary).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Members of the National Directorate, General Pedro J. Berrío, Dr. Laureano Gómez and Dr. Miguel Jiménez López; Substitutes, Dr. Jorge Vélez, Dr. Emilio Ferrero and Dr. José Arturo Andrade; Ignacio Escallón (Acting Secretary General).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional	Liberal.	Dario Samper (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon (morning)	Non-partisan.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Siglo (morning)	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Tiempo (morning)	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Prop.</i>) German Arciniegas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo (Barranquilla) (morning)	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber (Bucaramanga) (evening)	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning)	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo del Cauca (Cali)	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Relator (Cali) (evening)	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa (Cartagena)	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comentarios (Cucúta)	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Manizales)	Conservative.	L. C. Zapata (<i>Dir.</i>)
Colombiano (morning) . . . (Medellín)	Conservative.	J. C. Hernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (evening) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Medellín)	Independent.	Eduardo Uribe Escobar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo de Antioquia . . . (Medellín) (morning)	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Díaz G. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estado (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	José B. Vives (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Magdalena (Santa Marta)	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz Católica (weekly) . . . (Cali)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bogedon (weekly) (Cartagena)	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 577,833 (1936 estimate)

President

LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO (Republican Nacional)
Elected February 9, 1936; assumed office May 8, 1936, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional
Appointed May 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1936 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JUAN RAFAEL ARIAS (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional)	32
Opposition (Nacional)	9
Communist (holdovers)	2
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages. In the elections of 1936 all Communist candidates were defeated.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Escuela de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	
Novedades	Independent.	Arturo Fonseca (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Independent.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly)	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly)	Independent.	Jorge R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlántico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Liberación (monthly)	Socialist.	Vicente Saenz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Repertorio Americano	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café (Pub.)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,029,220 (1936 estimate)

President

FEDERICO LAREDO BRU

Took oath of office December 24, 1936, following impeachment
of Dr. Miguel Gómez

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of January, 1936

President: GUILLERMO ALONSO PUJOL
(Conjunto Nacional Democrático)

Parties

Government	27
Opposition	9

Representation

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of January, 1936

Speaker: ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ FRAGA
(Conjunto Nacional Democrático)

Party lines are confused but the
Government has a working majority
of approximately 60 per cent.

Number of Members 162

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government in Cuba was restored with the inauguration of President Gómez on May 20, 1936, after two years and nine months of provisional governments following the overthrow of Machado (August 12, 1933). Elections were held in January, 1936, for President and Vice President, members of Congress, Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors and the provincial and municipal councils. The elections for President and Vice President and many of the members of Congress were between the three coalition parties on the one hand, and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático on the other, whose presidential candidate was former President Mario García Menocal. Both the coalition and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático platforms espoused liberal democratic principles and both promised to work for social and land reforms, the development of industry along nationalistic lines and a liberal policy toward labor. President Gómez was impeached by Parliament in December, 1936.

The issue which arose in Congress over the question of the impeachment of President Gómez cut across party lines, and as a result the political affiliations of Senators and Congressmen have been so confused that it is difficult to classify the membership of the two Houses according to parties. That condition has been even more marked since May, 1937, when General Menocal and a large following split away from the pro-Government Conjunto Nacional Democrático and formed a new opposition party, the Partido Democrático Republicano. At present the Senate is roughly divided into a pro-Government majority of 27 Senators and an opposition minority of 9 Senators. The House of Representatives may be considered to have a pro-Government working majority of approximately sixty percent.

The Republic is governed under the (1935) Constitutional Law enacted by the Provisional Government, but the Government has suggested that elections to a Constituent Assembly be held at an early date.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: Dr. Juan J. Remos (non-political) Secretary of State; Dr. Enrique Alonso Pujol (Conjunto Nacional Democrático) Secretary of Justice; Señor Emiliano Amiel (non-political) Secretary of Gobernación; Dr. Manuel Giménez Lanier (Nacionalista) Secretary of Hacienda; Dr. Max Borges (non-political) Secretary of Public Works; Señor Amadeo López Castro (non-political) Secretary of Agriculture; Señor Raul Zárraga Ortiz (non-political) Secretary of Commerce; Dr. Juan Miguel Portuondo Domenech (non-political) Secretary of Labor; Dr. Fernando Sirgo (Independent) Secretary of Education; Dr. Zenón Zamora (non-political) Secretary of Public Health; Señor Melanio Díaz Soto (Nacionalista) Secretary of Communications; General Rafael Montalvo (Conjunto Nacional Democrático) Secretary of National Defense and Dr. José E. Bringuier (Nacionalista) Secretary of the Presidency.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alerta	Independent.	Ricardo Villares (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Supported Conjunto Nacional Democrático Party.	Tomás Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	René Carbonell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent, nationalistic.	Rafael R. Govin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Juan Borotan (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Independent, largest circulation.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria	Auténtico.	Rubén León (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent.	Joaquín Tovar (<i>Mgr.</i>)
El Pueblo	Leftist Opposition.	Dr. L. Fran Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Adelante	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Diario de Cuba	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	English-language mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
P A R (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	Rafael M. Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)
 Area: 54,244 square miles
 Population: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ

Elected by National Assembly December 18, 1935, to succeed President Masaryk who resigned, for full presidential term of seven years

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, German Christian Socialist, Czechoslovak Trades and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties.

Appointed July 28, 1936; reorganized July 21, 1937

Premier

DR. MILAN HODŽA (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

Appointed November 5, 1935

PARLIAMENT (Národní Shromáždění)

Election of May 19, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)
 (Eight-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
 (Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)
 (Six-year term)

Speaker: JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	23	Czechoslovak Agrarian	45
Sudeten German (Henlein)	23	Sudeten German (Henlein)	44
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20	Czechoslovak Social Democratic	38
Communist	16	Communist	30
Czechoslovak National Socialist	14	Czechoslovak National Socialist	28
Slovak People's	11	Czechoslovak People's Catholic	22
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	11	Slovak People's	22
National Union	9	Czechoslovak Trades	17
Czechoslovak Trades	8	National Union	17
German Social Democratic	6	German Social Democratic	11
Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	6	Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	9
German Christian Socialist	3	Fascist	6
	—	German Christian Socialist	6
Total	150	German Agrarian League	5

Total 300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors protective tariff on agricultural products; the strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Rudolf Beran (Chairman of Party), Dr. Milan Hodža (Premier), Jan Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Zadina (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), František Machník (Minister of Defense), Václav Donát, František Mašata and Dr. Josef Černý (Minister of the Interior).

SUDETEN GERMAN (HENLEIN) PARTY: Composed of German National Socialists and bourgeois elements of other German parties. Advocates establishment of United German front; opposed to Marxism.

Leaders: Konrad Henlein (Chairman of Party), K. H. Frank, Ernst Kundt, Ing. Franz Künzl, Dr. Hans Neuwirth, Dr. Gustav Peters, Rudolf Sandner, Dr. Wilhelm Sebekowsky, Dr. Anton Kreissl, Dr. Franz Hodina and Fritz Zippelius.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Justice), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber) and Dr. František Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Klement Gottwald (Chairman of Party), Antonín Zápotocký, Bruno Köhler, Václav Kopecký, Jan Šverma and Vilém Široký.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Education), Alois Tučný (Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Dr. Jaroslav Stránský, Dr. Antonín Klouda, Dr. Josef Patejdl, Frant. Zemínová, Vladimír Polívka and Hugo Bergmann.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative with leanings toward social reforms. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life, and promotion of interests of high clergy and working classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek and Dr. M. Mičura.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, with which it coöperates, in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other

conservative German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy, but strongly opposed to Sudeten German (Henlein) Party. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Public Health), Wenzel Jaksch, Dr. Carl Heller and Siegfried Taub.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance, administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak Catholic interests.

Leaders: Mgr. Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health), Dr. Martin Sokol, Karol Sidor and Josef Buday.

NATIONAL UNION: Originally a merger of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and National League.

Leaders: Dr. Richard Fischer (Chairman of Party), Dr. Josef Matoušek, Dr. Ladislav Rašín, Dr. František Hodáč and Frant. Ježek.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Formerly allied with Czechoslovak National Democratic Party in the National Union.

Leaders: Jiří Stříbrný (Founder and Chairman) and Karel Kut.

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister without Portfolio), Gustav Hacker (Chairman of Party), Josef Fiedler and Wolfgang Zierhut.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists; followers mostly of middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leader: Rudolf Mlčoch (Minister of Commerce).

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents Hungarian and conservative minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Josef Szentiványi, János Esterhazy and Andor Nitsch.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Friederich Stolberg (Chairman of Party), Erwin Zajíček (Minister without Portfolio), Dr. Felix Luschka and Dr. Hilgenreiner.

FASCIST PARTY: Led by former General in the Czechoslovak army.

Leaders: Gen. Rudolf Gajda (Chairman of Party) and Dr. Jiří Branžovský.

Non-political member of Cabinet: Dr. Kamil Krofta (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.	Václav Křofáč (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deutsche Landpost	Organ of German Agrarian League.	K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>) Bruno Böhmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Presse	Independent; nearest to German Christian Socialist Party.	Kussl (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Gustaf Kander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Zeit	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein).	W. Wannemacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of National Union; conservative.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National League.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pragai Magyar Hirlap	Organ of Magyar opposition parties; represents radical national feeling.	Géza Forgách (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Official; in German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tageblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>) Rudolf Thomas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Fr. Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Frant. Vorlíček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Siegfried Taub (<i>Ed.</i>) Karl Kern (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	Karol Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Karol Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>) J. Řezníček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	J. Řezníček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Stan. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary; in French.	J. Linhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rundschau (weekly)	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein).	Konrad Henlein (<i>Pub.</i>) Hermann Hönig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary; in Russian; official.	Dr. Jaroslav Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,742,000 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Reconstructed November 4, 1935

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September, 1936**

Speaker: C. TH. ZAHLE (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	31
Liberal	22
Conservative	15
Radical	7
Faroe Islands Union Party	1
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of October 22, 1935 (for four years)

Speaker: HARTVIG FRISCH (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	68
Liberal	29
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Free People's	5
Justice League	4
Communist	2
Slesvig	1

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), Vilhelm Buhl (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Justice), Hartvig Frisch (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defense), N. Fisker (Minister of Public Works) and J. Kjaerbøl (Minister of Trade).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S. Brorsen (formerly Minister of Defense).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents all occupational and population groups in town and country. In *foreign policy*, nationalistic and neutral vis à vis foreign entanglements. In *domestic policy*, demands effective neutrality defense based on general conscription; defends Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff against unfair foreign competition, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, compulsory social insurance and scope for private initiative.

Leaders: J. Christmas Möller (Chairman of Party), Alfred Bindselev, V. Fibiger, H. Hasle, P. Korsgaard, Ole Björn Kraft, A. C. D. Petersen, V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), Axel B. Lange, Holger Andersen, Rasmussen Byskov, Halfdan Hendriksen, Lisbet Hindsgaul, M. Schaumann, H. Stein and C. J. F. Sven (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party;" represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors arbitration of international controversies, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of the Upper Chamber; voluntary military service; stands for religious freedom; coöperates with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and progressive direct income and property taxation for social purposes, political and legal equality for women and the coöperative principle.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Speaker of Upper Chamber, formerly Premier), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs), A. M. Hansen and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land to replace all other taxation; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, government by the people with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion and reduction of state activities.

Leader: Hans Hansen.

FREE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

Leader: V. Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leader: Axel Larsen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: J. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, E. Woldbye and Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal (Aabenraa) . . .	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiøttz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus) . . .	Social Democratic.	Fred Højmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) . .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly)	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Pressmen's Association.	K. Eskelund (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	N. P. Sørensen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,478,121 (1935 census)

President

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA

Assumed office August 16, 1930; reëlected May 16, 1934, for four-year term ending August 16, 1938

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May 16, 1934; special election for newly created National District and Trujillo Province, October 18, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 13 members, one for each province and one for the newly established National District, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: ARTURO PELLERANO SARDÁ

The Cámara is composed of 35 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. A new government party called the "Partido Dominicano" was formed. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Trujillo is assisted by Jacinto B. Peynado (Vice-President), Major General José García (Secretary for the Interior, Police, War and Marine), Arturo Logroño (Secretary for the Presidency), Julio Ortega Frier (Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Justice), Agustín Arísty (Secretary for the Treasury), Manuel S. Gautier (Secretary for Agriculture), Nicolás Vega (Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Labor), Emilio Espínola (Secretary for Communications and Public Works), Carlos Ginebra (Secretary for Sanitation and Welfare), Victor E. Garrido (Secretary for Public Education and Fine Arts) and Virgilio Álvarez Pina (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listin Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	René M. Lepervanche (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Informacion (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Tribuna	Pro-Government; founded in Aug. 1932.	César E. Tirado M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Comercio	Pro-Government; founded in June, 1930.	Hermanos Roque (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,600,116 (1933 estimate)

Supreme Chief (Jefe Supremo de la República)

GENERAL G. ALBERTO ENRÍQUEZ

Assumed office on resignation of Provisional President Federico
Páez on October 23, 1937

Cabinet

Non-Party, Predominantly Military

Appointed October 23, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

New elections pending

A Constituent Assembly elected to approve a new Constitution was dissolved
by the Supreme Chief in October 1937.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it does not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief

of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Cabinet cannot be regarded as a political one. The Supreme Chief is a Liberal but is not a member of the Liberal Radical Party.

The members of the present Cabinet are: Com. Jorge Quintana (Minister of Government), Com. Heliodoro Saenz (Minister of Finance), Luis Bossano (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Victor Gabriel Garcés (Minister of Public Welfare), Com. Herrera (Minister of Public Works) and Com. Guillermo Freire (Minister of War).

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leader: Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño.

VELASQUISTAS: This group which is composed of supporters of former President Velasco is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Leader: José María Velasco Ibarra (formerly President of the Republic).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leader: Luis Maldonado.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
El Debate	Conservative.	Ortiz Bilbao (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Globo (Bahia de Caráquez)	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razón (Riobamba)	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent.	Nicholás Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo
 Total Area: 383,000 square miles
 Settled Area: 13,600 square miles
 Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FAROUK I.

Born February 11, 1920
 Proclaimed King, April 28, 1936

He governed under the regency of: H.R.H. PRINCE MOHAMED ALY, President, AZIZ IZZET PASHA, and MOHAMED CHERIF SABRY PASHA until June 29, 1937, when he became constitutionally of age and was invested as ruling king

Cabinet

All Parties except Wafd
 Appointed December 30, 1937

Premier

MOHAMMED MAHMOUD PASHA

PARLIAMENT (Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

*Election of May 7, 1936; five
and ten-year terms**

President: MAHMOUD BASSIUNY
(Wafd)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chamber of Deputies)

*Election of May 2, 1936;
five-year term*

Speaker: DR. AHMED MAHER
(Wafd)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	99	Wafd	186
Liberal Constitutional	9	Liberal Constitutional	17
Popular (Shaab)	5	Unionist (Ittehad)	7
Unionist (Ittehad)	3	Popular (Shaab)	6
Dissident Wafd	3	National (Watani)	3
National (Watani)	2	Dissident Wafd	3
Independents	11	Independents	10
Total	132	Total	232

*Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected; half are elected for five-year term.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I signed a royal decree restoring the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. The decision of the King was taken three days subsequent to the formation of a United

Front of all parties, with the exception of the negligible Watanist or extreme Nationalist party, under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd Party.

On the same day that the restoration of the 1923 Constitution was decreed, the United Front presented to the British High Commissioner a request for the opening of negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The Egyptian Treaty Delegation included, in accordance with a condition laid down by Great Britain, not only representatives of the majority party, the Wafd, who numbered seven of the thirteen delegates, but also of representatives of other political parties. These last included the Shaab party, represented by its leader and a former Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha; the Liberal-Constitutional Party, represented by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha; the Dissident Wafdists by Aly Shamsi Pasha; the Ittehadist Party by Helmy Issa Pasha; and two independent notables, the delegation being presided over by Nahas Pasha, President of both the Wafd and the United Front.

The Treaty signed in London on August 26, 1936, and ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936, contains most notably the following provisions:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between the two countries.
2. Membership of Egypt in the League of Nations.
3. Exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries with precedence always given to the British Ambassador in Cairo.
4. Removal of British military forces stationed in Egypt since 1882 from Cairo, Alexandria and other parts of Egypt and their concentration in a specified zone at the Suez Canal.
5. Great Britain promised its collaboration and support in the fulfillment of Egypt's desire to abolish the Capitulatory régime in Egypt and to make arrangements in agreement with the twelve Capitulatory Powers, of whom the United States was one, for the eventual merging of the Mixed Courts with the Native Courts.

The fulfillment of the provision regarding the abolition of Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations were the outstanding achievements of the Egyptian Government during 1937. During February 1937 Egypt issued invitations to the capitulatory powers to a conference to be held at Montreux, Switzerland during April and May, for the purpose of considering the problem of the Capitulations. On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to function for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who were citizens of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction exercised by consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards matters involving personal status (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May, 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt have developed since the war out of differences over the relationship of the party towards Great Britain, the Palace and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian political life — or out of purely

personal considerations of party leaders desirous of power. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with during the last year, including ending of Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by the great body of Egyptians. With the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 it has pledged itself to the fulfillment of the provisions of that Treaty and has announced as one of its major objectives, the improvement of the lot of the Egyptian peasant.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Ahmed Maher (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Wassef Boutros Ghali Pasha (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Osman Pasha Moharrem (formerly Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Bey Seif El Nasr (formerly Minister of War), Abdel Salaam Fahmy Bey Gomaa (formerly Minister of Commerce) and Ali Zaki Bey Orabi (formerly Minister of Communications).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (President of Party, Premier and Minister of Interior), Mahmoud Abdel Razek Pasha, Gaafar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War) and Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (Minister of Justice).

POPULAR PARTY (SHAAB): Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Supported the 1930 Constitution which accorded greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (Vice-President of Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance).

UNIONIST PARTY (ITTEHAD): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitution- alists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but has made an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and was distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders: Hilmy Issa Pasha (President of the Party, Minister of Religious Estates) and Ahmed Aly Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Abdel Rahman El-Rafei.

DISSIDENT WAFD PARTY: Was formed in the autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdists, dissatisfied with what they alleged to be the intransigent, impractical policy of Nahas Pasha. The Party refused generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent, as did the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and of the old electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930 after new elections. Members have now largely returned to Wafd camp.

Leaders: Hamad el Bassil Pasha and Baheidin Barakat Bey (Minister of Education).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Ahrām	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>)
Al Balagh	Independent.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Lataif Musawara	Wafd.	Dr. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Misri	Wafd; increasingly popular.	Mahmoud Aboul Fath Eff. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
El-Dewal	Independent.	Husny Abdel Hamid (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Prop.</i>)
Misr	Wafd.	Hussein Futoh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	El-Mingabadi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Patrie	French daily; pro-Wafdist.	Khalil D. Tabet Bey (<i>Ed.</i>) M. Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Nil	Independent; in French.	M. Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	André de Laumois (<i>Ed.</i>)
El-Wady	Wafd.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) M. Nagiub (<i>Prop.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Nagiub (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Réforme (Alexandria)	French daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien (semi-weekly)	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Akher-Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. el Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Semaine Financiere (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French; pro-Wafdist.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political economic, social; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,353 square miles

Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

President-Regent

KONSTANTIN PÄTS

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER

Cabinet

Appointed October 21, 1933

Acting Premier

KAAREL EENPALU (Karl Einbund)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Riigikogu)

Election of a new Chamber of Deputies is to be held in the first quarter of 1938.

President: RUDOLF PENNO (Settler)

Number of Members 120

It is announced that the National Assembly will hold its inaugural session on April 23, 1938.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated decrees abolishing a Fascist War Veteran movement and introducing martial law for the entire country; he also appointed General Johan Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces. Since that date the country has been under the authoritarian rule of the above-mentioned leaders assisted by the Cabinet which was then in office.

The new régime disbanded the War Veterans movement and removed all former members and supporters thereof from positions in government, military, police, municipal, and local self-government institutions. It prorogued the Parliament, abolished political parties, and placed the press under control. Public meetings and processions were prohibited except with the consent of the Government.

A plebiscite held in February, 1936, gave an almost unanimous vote in favor of a government proposal for constitutional reform. Thereby the Government was authorized to call elections for the selection of members of a bicameral National Assembly to revise the Constitution. The 80 members of the first chamber of the National Assembly were selected in elections held in December, 1936. The second chamber is comprised of 40 members: 30 selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions, and from

occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type which have been established in the past three years under the direction of the authoritarian leaders, and 10 appointed by the Acting President of Estonia.

The opening meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in Tallinn on February 18, 1937. A new Constitution based on a draft prepared by the Government was finally passed by the Constituent Assembly on July 28, 1937, and presented to the Acting President two days later. The Constitution was proclaimed by the Acting President at 2:45 p.m. on September 3, 1937, to become effective on January 1, 1938. Pending the holding of presidential elections in the latter half of 1938, Konstantin Päts will continue to act as Head of State under the title of President-Regent.

The new Constitution provides for a National Assembly consisting of two Chambers, the Chamber of Deputies whose members shall be elected by universal suffrage and a National Council the members of which shall either be appointed or will hold membership by virtue of their official positions. A new Chamber of Deputies is to be elected and a new National Council appointed at least every four years. The President will hold office for six years.

The activities of the Estonian political parties were discontinued by Government decree on March 20, 1935. On February 22, 1935, a so-called Patriotic League of Estonia (Isamaaliit) was established on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister of the Interior. The Patriotic League seems to represent an attempt on the part of the Government to form a political organization for that part of the population which is in sympathy with the present régime. The League played an important rôle in the plebiscite in February, 1936, and in the National Assembly first chamber elections in December, 1936.

Parties and leaders under last Parliamentary régime

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represented, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; favored moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: Konstantin Päts (Acting President and Prime Minister, Honorary Chairman of Party) and August Jürman (Chairman of Party).

SETTLERS PARTY: Represented the interests of peasants who had received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: Oskar Köster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Rudolf Penno (President of the State Assembly), Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly), Johannes Söster and Johannes Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consisted of the four above mentioned groups; Populist group represented business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represented non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represented the church; House Owners group represented the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Jaan Tõnisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly, Chairman of Party) and Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education, Party leader in State Assembly).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represented working class interests and trade unions; had a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly Head of State, Chairman of Party and Party leader in State Assembly), Leopold Johanson (Vice-President of State Assembly) and Oskar Gustavson.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represented the interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: Ivan Gorshkov (formerly Member of State Assembly).

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represented nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities.

Leaders: German: Carl Schilling, *Swedish:* Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Represented most radical socialist views in the country; favored 3rd Internationale.

Leader: A. Vålison (Member of State Assembly).

PRESS

Regulations placing the press under Government control were issued on December 18, 1934, and January 19, 1935

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Päevaleht	Independent.	E. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Tammer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uus Eesti	Government controlled.	A. Tupits and H. V. Kukke (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vaba Maa	Independent.	E. Laaman and H. Vellner (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Postimees	Government owned.	J. Kitsberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tartu-Dorpat)		
Majandusteated	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
(weekly)		
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statis- tics (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstus-Koja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	
Konjunktuur	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Eesti Telegraafi	Estonian telegraph agency.	Karl Kornel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agentuur		

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 147,811 square miles

Population: 3,786,844 (1935 estimate)

President

KYÖSTI KALLIO

Elected February 15, 1937

Assumed office March 1, 1937, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian and National
Progressive Parties)

Appointed March 12, 1937

Premier

A. K. CAJANDER (National Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1936 (for three years)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	83
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's	21
National Coalition	20
Patriotic National Movement	14
National Progressive	7
Small Farmers	1
Popular	1
<hr/>	
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), K. H. Wiik, E. Huttunen, A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), K. Kukkonen, J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Minister), V. Salovaara and J. Helo. *Diet Group:* K. Harvala (Co-Chairman of Diet Group), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Co-Chairman of Diet Group), H. Aattela, J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Kuusisto, V. Hakkila, Aino Lehtokoski and O. Reinikainen.

AGRARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Defense), Eemeli Aakula, K. Hautamäki, Artturi Leinonen, E. Nevasalo, A. Sallinen and V. Vesterinen (formerly Minister of Transport and General Works). *Diet Group:* A. Kukkonen (Chairman of Diet Group, former Minister of Education), J. Koivuranta, T. N. Vilhula, J. Takala (Secretaries of Diet Group), J. Leppälä (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), J. E. Pilppula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), V. Venho, E. M. Tarkkanen, J. Niukkanen, K. Huittinen, S. Salo and E. Jutila.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party), R. Colliander (Secretary of Party), Prof. R. Furuholm, Prof. Ernst Estlander, P. H. Norrmen and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuholm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), E. Stenwall (Secretary of Diet Group) and J. E. Hästbacka.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), J. K. Paasikivi (Minister to Sweden), U. V. Halminen (Secretary of Party Council), Prof. E. J. Linkomies, Dr. J. Jännes, Col. Paavo Talvela, Dr. S. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), K. J. Kalliala and Kaarlo Koskimies. *Diet Group:* P. Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. J. Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Honka (Secretary of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, T. Horelli, V. Kokko and K. Moilanen.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Radically nationalist with strong fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, E. A. Tuomivaara, Paavo Rantala and Matti Malkamäki. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, Rev. K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Diet Group), Hilja Riipinen and E. A. Tuomivaara.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, Premier), O. Laine (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman, K. J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), Risto Ryti (Governor of the Bank of Finland), T. M. Kivimäki (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin and Mandi Hannula. *Diet Group:* A. Inkilä (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), H. Kannisto (Secretary of Diet Group) and Helena Syrjälä.

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leader: E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

POPULAR PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leader: H. Niskanen (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	R. G. Kallia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkko (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	C. E. Olin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	A. Aaltonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	E. Lappalainen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Emil Honkapuu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial; in English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Rex W. Bosley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tallet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris
Area: 212,659 square miles
Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Radical Socialist

Appointed January 18, 1938

Premier

CAMILLE CHAUMETTS (Radical Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

Elections to October, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

Groups	Representation
Democratic Left	161
Republican Union	59
Democratic and Radical Union	28
Republican, Social and National Action	16
Socialist	14
Communist	2
Belonging to no group	33
Total	313
Total authorized by law	314

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

*Last Election, April-May, 1936 (for four years)
Representation as of October, 1937*

Speaker: EDOUARD HERRIOT (Radical-Socialist)

Groups	Representation
Socialist	155
Radical Socialist and Radical Republican	113
Communists	72
Republican Federation	54
Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals	42
Independent Republicans of Social Action	28
Democratic Left and Independent Radicals	26
Socialist and Republican Union	25
Independent Left, Camille Pelletan Party, Frontist Party, Party of Proletarian Unity, and Party of the Young Republic	25
Independent Popular Action	15
Independent Republicans	12
Popular Democrats	13
Independent Agrarians	13
French Social Party	8
Independents of the Republican and National Union	4
Belonging to no group	12
Vacancy	1
Total	618

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in the French Parliament may be divided as follows: (1) those which are parties in the true sense of the term (possessing permanent national and local organization, with committeemen, strict discipline and funds); and (2) groups which exist only on the Parliamentary terrain and have no roots in the country.

The important parties are: on the *Left* the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, and Communists; and on the *Right*, the Republican Union. They are organized in the Chamber and throughout the country. Since the 1936 election, certain elements of the Right, e.g., the Alliance of Left Republicans, have been approaching real party organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments on all of the 21 committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. There is a recently formed group, the Socialist and Republican Union, which includes the "independent" or "dissenting" Socialists, French Socialists and Socialists of France. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. Deputies belonging to no group are called "isolated." If they wish assignment to committees they must make a "declaration of understanding" with one of the existing groups. Those who remain "isolated" do not sit on any committee.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Popular Front* which came into power with the April-May 1936 elections, comprised in the Senate the groups of the Democratic Left and the Socialists, and in the Chamber most Radicals and Radical Socialists, all Socialists, Communists and the Republican Union.

The *Republican Front* is a coalition of the parties and groups of the Right. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large comprising the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, generally able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; it is *the* great party in the history of the Third Republic. It is evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and middle class bourgeoisie. Its national though not its parliamentary strength has shown a tendency towards decline; the result has been added strength for the Socialists. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, upholds the priority of the Chamber over the Senate; extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (although not state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities and participation of technicians and

consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, favors free secondary State schools.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot, Honorary President (Speaker of the Chamber, formerly Premier, Deputy) and Edouard Daladier, President (Vice-Premier, Minister of War and National Defense, formerly Premier, Deputy), Louis-Oscar Frossard (Minister of State), Paul Marchandau (Minister of Finance), William Bertrand (Minister of Navy), Guy La Chambre (Minister of Air), Paul Remadier (Minister of Labor), Jean-Robert Lassalle (Minister of Pensions), Fernand Gentin (Minister of Communications), Paul Elbel (Minister of Merchant Marine). *Senators* — Camille Chautemps (Premier), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Interior), Maurice Viollette (formerly Minister without Portfolio), Fernand Chapsal (Minister of Agriculture), Henri Queuille (Minister of Public Works), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Th. Steeg (Minister of Colonies, formerly Premier), Marcel Régnier (formerly Minister of Finance), Henry Roy (formerly Minister of Public Works), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), and Gasnier-Duparc (formerly Minister of Navy). *Deputies* — Yvon Delbos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), George Bonnet (Minister of State for Coördination of Economic Affairs), Cesar Campinchi (Minister of Justice), Pierre Cot (Minister of Commerce), Jean Zay (Minister of Education) and Marc Rucart (Minister of Public Health).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates general disarmament of all nations; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; supports the 40 hour week; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor; also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants; approves of female suffrage.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (formerly Premier), Vincent Auriol (formerly Minister of Justice), Marx Dormoy (formerly Minister of the Interior), Georges Monnet (formerly Minister of Agriculture), André Ferrier (formerly Minister of Labor), Jean Baptiste Lebas (formerly Minister of Posts and Tele-

graph), Albert Rivière (formerly Minister of Pensions), Marius Moutet (formerly Minister of Colonies) and Charles Spinasse (formerly Minister of National Economy). *Senators* — Morizet, Betouille, and Henry Sellier (formerly Minister of Public Health). *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski and Paul Faure (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio).

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: A new party in the Chamber, not yet organized nationally. Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Lies between the Radicals and Socialists, approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations and a direct understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Paul Boncour (formerly Premier and member of the Democratic Left party in the Senate). *Deputies* — Max Hymans (Under-Secretary of State for Finance), Paul Ramadier (formerly Under-Secretary of State for Public Works), Eugène Frot (formerly Minister of Interior) and Raymond Patenôtre (formerly Minister of National Economy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920; well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program vis-à-vis great property holdings but defends "small" property, i.e., holdings of the lower bourgeoisie and peasantry; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign policy*, has become increasingly nationalistic though formerly it used to embarrass the Government as regards military and colonial policies; favors intervention in Spanish civil war.

Leaders: *Senator* — Marcel Cachin. *Deputies* — Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Renaud Jean, Gabriel Péri and André Marty.

OPPOSITION

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the Radicals in religious questions; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce and industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: *Senator* — Louis Linyer. *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of State without portfolio), Camille Blaisot (formerly Under-Secretary of State), Xavier Vallat and Taittinger.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE: Organized in 1920 and reorganized in 1936, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, upholds the Versailles Treaty but is divided concerning relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors secularism with religious freedom; antisocialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, but accepts income and business taxes. Corresponds, in Chamber to the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals, and in the Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (President of Party, formerly Minister without Portfolio, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Jus-

tice); *Deputies* — L. Baréty (formerly General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANCAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in the Chamber but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church on a national basis as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of State.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 71.)

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 72.)

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: (See party list, page 73.)

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 73.)

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: (See page 73.) Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief elements of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and forty-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (former Minister of State without Portfolio), Blaisot, (former Under-Secretary of State), Pierre Taittinger, Philippe Henriot and Xavier Vallat.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A Right Center group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions; represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, advocates Christian Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leader: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Charpentier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

New groups born of the 1936 elections

DEMOCRATIC LEFT AND INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP: Formerly Radical Left, to which have been added certain reelected Left independents and certain elements of the Left who seceded from the Democratic Alliance (party presided over by M. Flandin). *Leaders:* de Chappedelaine, Adrien Dariac. An opposition group, but partisan of "concentration."

INDEPENDENT LEFT: (Camille Pelletan Party, the Frontist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity, and the Party of the Young Republic). An amalgamation of small groups totalling 25 members.

CAMILLE PELLETAN PARTY: Dissidents from the Radical-Socialist Party, of which it composed an extreme Left wing, founded by M. Cudenet. These joined the Independent Left formed by M. J. M. Renaitour. A party of the majority, but which has only three representatives in the Chamber.

PROLETARIAN UNITY: Usually called "Pupists" (P.U.P.), comprised of dissident Communists and extremist Socialists, such as MM. Chasseigne and Petrus Faure. Has only six representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left. A group of the majority.

FRONTIST PARTY: Composed of extreme Left Radicals, founded by M. Bergery with the name of the Social Front. Very advanced, but hostile to the Communists. A group of the majority, attached to the Independent Left. Has only two representatives in the Chamber.

PARTY OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC: Composed of Christian Socialists adhering to the Popular Front such as M. Philippe Serre. Has only four representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left. A group of the majority.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS: An opposition group founded by M. Georges Mandel, and including MM. Fernand-Laurent and Scapini. Also comprises the National Republicans. This group has 12 representatives in the Chamber.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS OF SOCIAL ACTION: An opposition group; formed of former elements of the Right Center group formerly known as the Republican and Social group of M. Georges Pernot, the former Center Republican group of M. André Tardieu in the preceding legislature, added to which are certain young and independent elements with a Croix de Feu tendency. The section of this group called the Independent Republicans of Social Action has no leader but a directorate composed of M. Mandel, Paul Morane and Robert Sérot. That section comprising the Independent Agrarian Group are dissidents from M. Dorgères' agrarian movement, and has at its head M. Mathé.

INDEPENDENT POPULAR ACTION: A small opposition group composed of elements of the new Alsatian Party called the Republican Popular Union, and Socialist Christians; has a regionalist tendency, like its leader M. Michel Walter.

INDEPENDENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND NATIONAL UNION: An opposition party, composed of dissidents from the Republican Federation and certain Right independents. It has only five representatives in the Chamber, at whose head is M. Dommange.

ALLIANCE OF LEFT REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS RADICALS: An opposition group, headed by M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, which corresponds to the Left Republican group in the former legislature.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; in its debates partisan politics traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber; groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program; acted as a brake during 1937 in the application of Blum's social and economic laws).

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: Name used for Democratic, Radical and Radical-Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of the Senate, corresponding to the Chamber Radical, and Radical-Socialist group.

Leaders: Camille Chautemps (Premier), Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Maurice Violette (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio), Alphonse Gasnier-Duparc (formerly Minister of the Navy), Joseph Caillaux (former Premier), Theodore Steeg (Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier, Albert Saurraut (Minister of Interior, former Premier) and Daniel Vincent.

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief Right Center group; opponents of Radicals and Radical-Socialists. Not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice), François de Wendel and Guy de Wendel.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Center group, seated to left of Republican Union group.

Leaders: A. Mahieu (formerly Minister of Justice), James Hennessy, Le Trocquer, Raynaldy and Paul Jourdain.

REPUBLICAN, SOCIAL AND NATIONAL ACTION: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leaders: Louis Linyer, Néron and General Stuhl.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Betoulle and Morizet (floor leader).

COMMUNIST: Party came into being in January, 1936, following the election of M. Clamamus to the seat left vacant by Pierre Laval.

Leaders: Marcel Cachin and Clamamus.

NO GROUP: Comprises 33 members including Pierre Laval (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Comte de Blois and Maurice de Rothschild.

PRESS

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN PARIS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française 80,000*	Royalist; placed on Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Agence Economique et Financière	Leading French Financial journal; standing agreement with London Financial Times and the New York Journal of Commerce; progressive, Radical-Socialist in line.	Robert Bollack (<i>General Dir.</i>)
Ami du Peuple 150,000	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism.	Mandel (<i>Ed.</i>)

*The circulation figures are estimated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aube 11,500	Catholic; organ of Popular Democrats.	Gaston Tessier (<i>Asso. Dir.</i>)
Croix 84,000	Catholic; conservative; opposed the Popular Front.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) René Berteaux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo de Paris 170,000	Conservative right; until recently one of the Big Five.	"Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
L'Epoque	Conservative; nationalistic; organ of Jeunesses Patriotes.	Henri de Kérillis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle 7,000	Radical.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>) Edouard Herriot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior 225,000	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro 10,000	Conservative right; specializes in Paris news.	Lucien Romier (<i>Dir.</i>) Vlad. d'Ormesson (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	L. O. Frossard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité 375,000	Official organ of Communist Party.	Marcel Cachin (<i>Dir.</i>) Gabriel Peri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Information 75,000	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant 380,000	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican.	Jean Fabry (<i>Dir.</i>) A. L. Jeune (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jour 240,000	Independent; right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal 700,000	Independent, moderate, generally without marked political tendency; semi-official; one of the Big Five.	M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) J. de Marcillac (<i>Ed.</i>) Saint Brice (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journal des Débats 19,000	Republican center; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest paper in France.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle 25,000	Independent; represents productive industry.	C. J. Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté 40,000	Formerly conservative; now quasi-Fascist, the official organ of French Popular Party.	Jacques Doriot (<i>Prop.</i>)
Matin 430,000	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; progressive; one of the Big Five.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre 240,000	Radical Socialist, wide provincial circulation (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Ed.</i>) Geneviève Tabouis (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ordre 10,000	Right Center.	Emile Buré (<i>Dir.</i>)
{ Paris-Midi 80,000	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Jeune (<i>Dir.</i>)
{ Paris-Soir 1,800,000	Independent; moderate left center tendency; these two papers are really the noon and evening editions of the same daily; one of the Big Five.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Pierre Lazareff and Gabriel Perreux (<i>Eds.</i>)
Petit Journal 300,000	Organ of the French Social Party.	de La Rocque (<i>Prop.</i>)
Petit Parisien 1,100,000	Independent; most "newsy" of all papers; one of the Big Five.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Elie J. Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Peuple 32,000	Labor Socialist; official organ of trade unions.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Official organ of Socialists.	Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>) Bracke (<i>Ed.</i>)
République 38,000	Organ of right wing of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; opposed Popular Front; anti-communist.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>) P. Dominique (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps 70,000	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>) de Mares, Roland (<i>Eds.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

Provincial papers are generally published in the capital cities of the old provinces. Their influence extends over the territory formerly constituting the province. Thus the papers of Rennes circulate through most of Brittany, those of Marseille throughout Provence, etc.

La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux) 250,000	Radical Socialist; leading paper of Southwest.	Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican.	R. Chapon (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Petit Dauphinois (Grenoble) 150,000	Non-partisan; read throughout Dauphiny and Savoy.	
L'Echo du Nord (Lille) 250,000	Opposed to extremist tendencies of Right or Left.	Dubar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Courrier du Centre (Limoges) 100,000	Moderate; good agricultural news.	
Lyon Republicain (Lyon) 70,000	Moderate Republican; read by upper class.	
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon) 180,000	Catholic; ten daily editions.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Progressively Republican.	L. Delaroché (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Petit Marseillais (Marseille)	Republican; reflects trends of Marseille as a trading city.	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseille) 150,000	Radical Socialist.	V. Delpuech (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Est Republicain (Nancy) 180,000	Strongly nationalist; most important paper in Lorraine; 8 daily editions.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Eclaireur de l'Est (Reims) 100,000	Leftist; owned by mayor of Reims.	Paul Marchandeau (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Ouest Eclair (Rennes) 400,000	Democratic and Catholic; one of the bulkiest French newspapers; most important paper of Brittany.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Dir.</i>)
Les Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg) 180,000	Republican; general news; a French and German edition.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depeche de Toulouse (Toulouse) 250,000	Official organ of the Radical Socialist Party; most influential paper outside Paris, especially in South; widely read throughout France.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>) Pierre Huc (<i>Dir.</i>) de Tessan (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

L'Assaut (weekly)	Center paper; anti-communist tendency.	Alfred Fabre-Luce (<i>Dir.</i>)
Candide (weekly)	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front.	Pierre Gaxotte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mme. Madeleine le Verrier (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gringoire (weekly)	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front; more violent than <i>Candidate</i> .	de Carbuccia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Je Suis Partout (weekly) . .	Republican national.	Pierre Gaxotte (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Economiste Français . . . (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse (<i>Dir.</i>) Payen (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Emancipation Nationale . . (weekly)	Organ of French Popular Party; anti-fascist.	Jacques Doriot (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français . . . (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and industrial review.	Armand Touche (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Illustration (weekly)	Social, literary and political; beautiful typography; wide circulation abroad.	
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left; political and literary.	Raymond Patenôtre (<i>Prop.</i>) Faure Bigué (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal des Economistes . . . (weekly)	Economic.	Albert Aupetit and Germain-Martin (<i>Dirs.</i>) Edouard Payen (<i>Ed.</i>) George Duhamel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercure de France (weekly)	Literary and political.	
Revue de France (weekly) . .	Moderate Republican.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-monthly) . .	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Dir.</i>) Lucien Maury (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly)	Right Center.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-monthly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Dir.</i>) Gustave Babin (<i>Ed.</i>) Henri Massis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist.	
Revue Hebdomadaire (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affaires Étrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset (<i>Eds.</i>)
Chronologie Politique Internationale (monthly) . . .	Chronology of political events in all countries.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère (<i>Pub.</i>) Étienne Dennerly and Louis Joxe (<i>Eds.</i>)
Monde Slave (monthly)	Affairs of the Slavonic nations.	E. Haumant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	J. F. Compeyrot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politique Étrangère (bi-monthly)	International politics.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue d'Economie Politique (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist and Gaëtan Pirou (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Roger Degroot (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-D. N. B. group.	Charles Houssaye (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Agence Information	Political and financial; independent.	L. Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	Marius Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,699 square miles (land area)

Population: 66,030,000 (1935 estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Election of March 29, 1936

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members. 741

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8% of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99% of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for a further four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National

Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans, with minor exceptions, cannot be members of the civil service or serve as journalists, and the number of them in the professions is limited. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State. Today the party defines its policy as one of "peace in honor and equal rights."

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dormmüller (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Minister without Portfolio), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office), Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA), Franz von Papen, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank), General Werner von Blomberg (Minister of War), Baron von Neurath (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

Parties and Leaders under former régime

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior) and Otto Wels (Chairman of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin.

CENTER PARTY (Catholic): Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (formerly

Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Nationalistic and monarchistic tendencies.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non-Nazi member of present Reichstag), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represented large industrial interests.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen, Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Fritz Lucke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .		Erich Schwarzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the S.S.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff . . .	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung .		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Germania . . .	Catholic.	Dr. Walter Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . .	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cologne)		
Kölnische Zeitung . . .		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont
(Cologne)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung . . .		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frankfurt)		Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei
		G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . .		Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Leipzig)		Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . .		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . .		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten		Dr. Ernst Hohenstatter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Munich)		
Völkischer Beobachter . . .	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H.
(Munich and Berlin)		(<i>Pub.</i>)
		Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	August Bach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Revue . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Dr. Werner Markert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director Gen- eral</i>)
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Some former editors of German papers having left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in cities outside of Germany:

Die Sammlung	Liberal literary and political monthly.	Querido Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Amsterdam) (monthly)		Klaus Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Daily except Monday; organ of émigrés in Czechoslova- kia.	Eugen Engyeli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Neue Tage-Buch	Political and literary weekly.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts (Paris)	Formerly published by Ger- man Social Democrats in Prague. Moved to Paris in 1937.	

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND †

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936, on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935

Prime Minister

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT HAILSHAM (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	511
Liberal	57
Liberal National	9
Labour	16
National Labour	7
National	7
Independent	5
Politics not stated, including Archbishops and Bishops	143
Minors (not seated)	24
Total	779

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

† See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 92.

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Neville Chamberlain)	379
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	32
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	9
Independent Nationals	4
	<hr/>
	424
Opposition	
Labour (Clement R. Attlee) and Independent Labour (James Maxton)	164
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	20
Independent	6
Communist	1
	<hr/>
	191
Total	615

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,941; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy; they continue to coöperate for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. The Cabinet consists of 21 members, of whom 15 are Conservatives, 4 Liberal National, and 2 National Labour. In July, 1935, Mr. Stanley Baldwin (afterwards Earl Baldwin of Bewdley) succeeded the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November 1935 he appealed to the country for a renewal of confidence. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250. In May 1937, Mr. Stanley Baldwin resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The following aspects of the Government's policy have been stressed in the King's Speech opening Parliament on October 26th, 1937, or on other occasions. In *foreign affairs* the Government is anxious to do whatever lies in its power to assist in restoring peace in Spain and the Far East. While maintaining the closest relations with France it is the Government's wish to establish mutual friendship and understanding with Germany and Italy. Co-operation with the United States is axiomatic, and the successful conclusion of a trade treaty is hoped for. In economic affairs the policy of further reduction of trade barriers is to be pursued. In *domestic affairs* rapid expansion of the defense forces and measures for protection of the civil population against

air raids will be continued. Measures will be taken to encourage industrial activity and overseas trade. Legislation will be introduced to provide for the unification of coal royalties under national control and for further reorganization in the coal-mining industry; to enable meals to be supplied to boys and girls attending junior instruction centers; to provide medical care for young persons who have left school and entered employment; to reduce the age limit for the award of pensions to blind people; to further slum clearance and the abatement of overcrowding; to improve certain matters relating to sea fisheries; to encourage film production; and to amend the penal law and enable improved arrangements to be made for dealing with offenders. Proposals will be submitted to Parliament for the welfare of agriculture, improving the distribution of electricity and milk, to enable the High Court to discharge the duties laid upon it by the recent Matrimonial Causes Act, and to revise the despatch of business at Common Law and the limitation of actions. A comprehensive publicity campaign is being undertaken to ensure the fullest use of the public health services and to encourage their expansion. (See also policy of Conservative Party.)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the League of Nations and firm adherence to British obligations as a signatory to the League Covenant; supports the World Court; favors disarmament movement provided it is secured by international agreement; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; on war debts holds to the principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire coöperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Act passed in 1935; development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors stability of national finance combined with limited expenditure on schemes of constructive development; the reduction of taxation; the protection of industries by means of a tariff; assistance to and protection of agriculture; better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings; coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers; improvement of housing conditions; slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', and widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords. During the period of the National Government there has been no new declaration of Conservative Policy.

Leaders: Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons), Viscount Hailsham (Lord Chancellor), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Lord Halifax (Lord President of the Coun-

cil and Leader of the House of Lords), A. Duff Cooper (First Lord of the Admiralty), Viscount Swinton (Secretary for Air), Marquess of Zetland (Secretary for India), Sir Samuel Hoare (Home Secretary), Sir Thomas Inskip (Minister for Coördination of Defense), W. E. Elliot (Secretary of State for Scotland), Oliver Stanley (President of the Board of Trade), Sir Kingsley Wood (Minister of Health), W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (Secretary for the Colonies), W. S. Morrison (Minister of Agriculture), Earl Stanhope (President of the Board of Education), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Government Whip), Douglas H. Hacking (Chairman of Party Organization), Major G. C. Tryon (Postmaster General), Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir John Gilmour, the Marquess of Londonderry, Winston Churchill, Viscount Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Has 32 members of House of Commons of whom 4 are members of the Cabinet and 3 are junior ministers. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Ernest Brown (Minister of Labour), L. Hore-Belisha (Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (Minister of Transport), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty), Lord Hutchison of Montrose (Paymaster General), R. H. Bernays (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party), Lt.-Col. C. Kerr (Chief Whip) and Viscount Runciman.

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government. Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labour views and traditions, to ensure that Labour ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament; to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), Earl de la Warr (Lord Privy Seal), (Chairman of Group) and Kenneth Lindsay (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education).

Parties Opposing the Government

LABOUR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and cooperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Cooperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in cooperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party. Is opposed to a "Popular Front" in Great Britain. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. According to its most recent Manifesto "Labour's Immediate Programme," issued in March, 1937, the Labour Party's policies are: in *foreign policy*, to make every endeavour to remove the economic causes of international rivalry and to strengthen the League of Nations as an instrument of international coöperation and collective security, to promote disarmament by international agreement, to substitute an International Air Police Force for

National Air Forces and to establish an International Service of Civil Aviation; nationalization of armament manufacture; maintenance of such armed forces as are necessary to defend Great Britain and to defend Great Britain's obligations as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations; establishment of a Ministry of Defense to coördinate and democratize the Defense Services and increase their efficiency. In *imperial policy* (according to policy documents "For Socialism and Peace" and "The Colonial Empire"), favors self-government for India; principle of trusteeship in British Colonial Empire with development of self-government and furtherance of economic well-being of the inhabitants along Socialist lines; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labour and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education, the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. In *domestic policy* as immediate measures to be carried out in a full term of office: national control of finance, the land, transport, and coal and power; organization of home production and control of imports; provision of sufficient and suitable food through the social services for children and for expectant and nursing mothers; improvement of wage standards; legislation to secure a shorter working week and holidays with pay, the raising of the school-leaving age with adequate maintenance allowances, an extension of the health services, the provision of increased pensions on condition that pensioners retire from industry and an extension of the pensions system, adequate compensation for accidents; provision of healthy homes at reasonable rents; abolition of the "means test" in unemployment insurance and provision of adequate maintenance for the unemployed; national planning of the distressed areas with State responsibility for the location of industry.

Leaders: Clement R. Attlee (Leader), Arthur Greenwood (Deputy-Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party), J. R. Clynes, Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps, H. B. Lees-Smith, George Lansbury, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Tom Johnston, Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Addison, David Grenfell, P. Noel-Baker, Ellen Wilkinson, George Lathan, George Ridley, Harold Laski and George Dallas.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time."

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern, G. Buchanan and Campbell Stephen.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, its policies are: in *foreign policy* to support and strengthen the League of Nations and maintain sufficient defense forces for needs of the times; advocates strict control of manufacture and sale of armaments to eliminate the private profit motive; would rid commerce of the hindrances that come from tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and unstable currencies to restore prosperity and a more tranquil world. In *domestic policy* advocates employment of idle capital and idle labour on public works; would carry out its published plans dealing with the organization of industry and the status of the worker, public ownership of land, development of agriculture, reform of the coal industry, and raising of the school

leaving age; would revise the electoral system by adopting proportional representation.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Percy Harris, Sir Hugh Seely, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Marquess of Crewe, Sir Francis Acland, Marquess of Lothian, Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Graham White and Ramsay Muir.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons.

Leader: Harry Pollitt (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express	Independent Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labour.	Oldhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) Francis Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) A. L. Cranfield (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent; Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) P. Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) J. Maurice Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>) D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Opposition Liberal.	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Opposition Liberal.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) R. J. Cruikshank (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES—ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Conservative.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative News- paper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling share- holder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Cam- rose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal (Newcastle)	Conservative.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kems- ley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kems- ley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kems- ley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. Veitch (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Mail (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kems- ley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) D. R. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) James Willcock (<i>Ed.</i>)

IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Lib- eral; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprie- tors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) Kenneth Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Saturday Review (weekly)	Imperialist.	H. Warner Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) . .	Independent; Imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Collin Brooks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) . .	Independent; Conservative.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Referee	Independent.	Isidore Ostrer (<i>Prop.</i>) R. J. Minney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly) . . .	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition . . .	Independent; Conservative.	J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review . . .	Liberal.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
National Review (monthly) .	Imperialist; Conservative.	Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fortnightly Review . . .	Independent.	W. Horsfall Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labour	Labour.	National Council of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	Sir Arnold Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly) .	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs . . .	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politics in Review	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas D. N. B. group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast
 Area: 5,450 sq. miles
 Population: 1,293,000 (1936 estimate).

Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 members of the House of Commons (elected for each Parliament) and Irish representative peers (at present 16, elected for life). A separate Parliament for Northern Ireland was provided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, to consist of a governor (exercising the executive powers of the King), a Senate and a House of Commons. Certain legislative and fiscal functions are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Prime Minister

VISCOUNT CRAIGAVON

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Number of members 26

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

Last general election, November 30, 1933, for five year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Unionists	37
Nationalists	9
Independent Unionists	2
Labor	2
Fianna Fail	1
I. R. A. Republican	1
Total	52

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Belfast News-Letter	Unionist.
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.
Derry Standard (Londonderry)	Unionist.
Irish News and Belfast Morning News (thrice weekly)	Nationalist.
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.

<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (Prop.) W. H. McKee (Ed.)
W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (Prop.)
Derry Standard, Ltd. (Prop.)
Irish News, Ltd. (Prop.)
Northern Whig, Ltd. (Prop.)
F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Irish News, Ltd. (Prop.)
Executors of late W. J. Greer (Props.)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 6,830,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reëstablished on October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The King returned to Greece and resumed his rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan "Amnesty" Cabinet
Reorganized August 5, 1936

Premier

JOHN METAXAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. The deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has gone forever and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by J. Dourentis (Minister of Interior), G. Logothetis (Minister of Justice), G. Kyriacos (Minister of Agriculture), Al. Koryzis (Minister of Public Assistance), C. Georgeacopoulos (Minister of Public Instruction), A.

Oeconomou (Minister of Public Works), J. Arvanitis (Minister of National Economy), G. Spyridonos (Minister of Railways), P. Rediades (Minister of Finance) and C. Cotzias (Minister-Governor of Athens).

PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Elefther on Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Ethniki (morning)	G. Tziraxopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(in French)	
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	D. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos	Y. Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Makedonia	John Samaras (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Phôs	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)	Th. Reginos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	
Ergassia (weekly)	A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Press</i>)
Editor's Union	N. Zarifes (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 2,563,000 (1937 estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent
Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President: Luis F. Mendizabal (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 79

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís and Mariano Trabanino.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reëlection.

Leaders: Dr. José María Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos Batres and Federico Castañeda Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	F. Hernandez de León (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 3,000,000 (1936 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed October 10, 1936; re-organized November 29, 1937

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936,
for six-year term.*

President: LOUIS S. ZÉPHIRIN

Number of members 21

LOWER CHAMBER Chambre des Députés

*Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936
for four-year term.*

President:

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During the last two years there has been no cleavage in political life along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official government paper.	Roussan Camille (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Semi-official government paper.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Vincent.	E. G. Chauvet (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Action Radicale (Aux Cayes)	Pro-Vincent.	J. Emmanuel Théard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Les Annales Capoises (Cap Hatien)	Pro-Vincent.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Lanterne (Cap Hatien)	Conservative.	Auguste de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: 962,685 (1934 census)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933, for four-year term; extended in 1936 for a further six years

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until December 4, 1942

President: ANTONIO C. RIVERA (Nationalist)

Number of members (all Nationalists) 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. The first election under the new Constitution will take place on the last Sunday of October, 1942. The Parliament is now entirely Nationalist.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (formerly Secretary of the Treasury, Minister at Washington), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior) and Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition. Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic),

Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete (formerly candidate for President), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza, Salomon Bueso and Ing. Abraham Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista	Independent.	Alejandro Castro (<i>Prop.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly) . .	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista	Independent.	Graciela Bogran (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Alma Latina)		
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		
Diario Commercial	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras.
(San Pedro Sula)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,875 square miles
Population: 9,038,000 (1937 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed October 12, 1936

Premier

DR. KÁLMÁN DE DARÁNYI (National Union Party)

Assumed office October 12, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (to be modified
after terms of five years)*

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉ-
CHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 74; appointed by the Regent, 43; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 37; church dignitaries, 29; members by virtue of public office or rank, 10; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 3; Vacancies, 18; total, 252.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Képviselőház)

Election of April, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. ALEXANDER SZTRANY-
AVSZKY (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	163
Independent Agrarian	28
United Christian	22
Social Democratic	11
Liberal Opposition	5
National Socialist	2
Democrat	1
Agrarian Opposition	1
Kossuth Party	1
Reformers	1
National Legitimist	1
Non-partisan	9

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small land-owners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but supports existing form of government, and is now officially uncommitted on

the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a *foreign policy* based on the Rome Agreements and aimed at recognition of Hungary's military equality, at an improvement in the treatment of minorities in the "Succession States," and at the revision by all peaceful means of the treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Kálmán de Darányi (Premier, and Minister of Agriculture), Béla Ivády (President of Party), Kálmán Kánya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Joseph Széll (Minister of Interior), Géza Bornemisza (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Prof. Valentin Hóman (Minister of Education), Andrew Lázár (Minister of Justice), Tihamér Fabinyi (Minister of Finance), William Röder (Minister of National Defense), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Alexander Sztranyavszky (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy, simplification of administration and introduction of the secret ballot. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy. In 1936 the Hungarian Populist Party under Monsignor Griger dissolved as an independent group and united with the Agrarians to form a larger party with a monarchist program.

Leaders: Tibor Eckhardt and Monsignor Griger.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Sometimes called "Zichy Party;" has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

Leaders: Count John Zichy and Dr. Alexander Ernzt (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leader: Charles Peyer.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	Tibor Törs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Az Est	Liberal.	Emery Salusinszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hirlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Dr. John Békay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government.	Michael Kolosváry-Borcsa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hirlap	Independent; radical.	Rodolphe Roosz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Naplo</i> .	Ernest Mihályfi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Alexander Pethö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	Eliah Mónus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Otto Légrády (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Magyarság	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szórtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) .	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Magyar Közgazdaság	Economic.	Imre Berény (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Magyar Szemle (monthly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Béla Kenéz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie . .	Political, economic, literary. In French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
(monthly)		
Hungarian Quarterly	Political, economic, literary. In English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
(quarterly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda . . .	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 115,870 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Independence	6
Socialist	2
Farmers	1
Total	16

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: JÖRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	12
Independence	11
Socialist	6
Farmers	2
Communist	2
Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Finance) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Magnüs Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M.P.).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament) and Haraldur Gudmundsson (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists.

Leaders: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education) and Jón Jónsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Adheres to the program of the Russian Communist Party.

Leaders: Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýðubladid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nýja Dagbladid	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thjóðirljinn	Communist.	Einar Olgeirsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vísir	Independence.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn (weekly)	Farmers.	Jón Jónsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vörður (weekly)	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,575,107 square miles (British India — 1,084,774; Indian States — 490,333)

Population: 338,119,154 (British India — 274,772,617; Indian States — 63,346,537)
(1931 census)

Sovereign

H. M. GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Born in 1895; proclaimed Emperor of India December 14, 1936

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

Governor-General's Executive Council

The Governor-General's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Labor Department; Education, Health and Lands Department; and Railways and Communications Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

PARLIAMENT *
(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year-term.</i>	LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year-term.</i>
<i>President:</i> SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Viceroy)	<i>President:</i> SIR ABDUR RAHIM
Elected 34	Elected 105†
Nominated 26	Nominated 40
(Officials — 13, others — 13)	(Officials — 26, others — 14)
—	—
Total 60	Total 145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Apart from the European group, organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India, there are only two main political parties organized on an All-India basis. The first is Congress, a predominantly Hindu party, with an ambitious economic and social program. The party does not accept the Government of India Act and demands a new constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly elected on adult suffrage. The second party is the Muslim League which sympathizes generally with the Congress point of view but demands the safeguarding of the rights of the Muslim minority.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Bhulabhai Desai (leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi.

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leader:* M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. George Morgan.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India from the 1st April, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in each Province are as follows:—

ASSAM

Chief Minister: MAULVI SAIYID SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA.

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League, Progressive Party and United People's Party.

INDIA

BENGAL

Chief Minister: MR. ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League, Proja (or Peasants') Party, supported by Independent Hindus and Mohammedans.

BIHAR

Chief Minister: BABU SHRI KRISHNA SINHA

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

BOMBAY

Chief Minister: MR. B. G. KHER

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Chief Minister: DR. N. B. KHARE

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

MADRAS

Chief Minister: MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Chief Minister: DR. KHAN SAHIB

The Government is a coalition, the Congress Party being the largest and supported by members of Democratic and Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Parties.

ORISSA

Chief Minister: MR. BISWANATH DAS

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

PUNJAB

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

The Government is a coalition of Unionist, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Chief Minister: SIR BHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH

The Government is a coalition of the Democratic Party and Hindu Independents.

UNITED PROVINCES

Chief Minister: PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH PANT

The Congress Party have formed the Government.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	B. N. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P.," Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forward (Calcutta)	Congress; extreme.	T. K. Sarkar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Moslem owned; Christian edited; pro-Moslem in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. George Franks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	Pt. Malaviya & others (<i>Prop.</i>) P. N. Sinha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Constitutional; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	W. A. Myatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Liberal, critical of the government.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British; conservative political and commercial paper.	E. H. Hardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Moslem; moderate.	Abdul Hamid Khan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; Nationalist, inclined towards moderates.	K. Gopalan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Moderate; organ of Justice Party.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. V. Nathan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harijan (Poona) (weekly)	Mr. Gandhi's paper.	M. Desai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Extreme nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919), and its Constitution forms Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 62 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action.

The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Brazil and Japan retained their membership when they resigned from the League of Nations.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is privileged to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Governments, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the general control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H. B. BUTLER (British). Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

A. P. TIXIER (French). Appointed August, 1937

Assistant Director

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Appointed May 1935, resigned September 30, 1935; reappointed, August, 1937

There are in addition 16 Chiefs of Section and some 400 officials

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad
Area: 116,600 square miles
Population: about 4,000,000

Ruler

KING GHAZI I

Born in 1912; ascended throne September 8, 1933

Cabinet

Appointed August 17, 1937

Premier

SENATOR JAMIL MIDFAI

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1924. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 108 deputies. Elections to Parliament were held in February, 1937, and the new Parliament opened its first Extraordinary Session on February 27, 1937.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. The Progressive Party led by the late Jaafar Pasha and Nuri Pasha as Said, and the Nationalist Party led by Yasin Pasha el Hashimi were both weakened by the elimination of their leaders due to the 1936 *coup d'état* which was led by Gen. Bakir Sidqi. Both these parties, like the present non-party government, were nationalistic and pan-Arab. Gen. Sidqi was assassinated in 1937, after which the Cabinet of Seyyid Hikmat Sulaiman fell. His Popular Reconstruction Party has dissolved.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Iraq Times	Independent; in Arabic and English.
Al Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al Hares	Pro-Government.
Al Ahali	Pro-Government.
Al Inba	Pro-Government.

IRELAND (EIRE)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

President

To be elected in 1938

Cabinet

Appointed July 21, 1937

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on July 21, 1937

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

PARLIAMENT (Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER (Seanad Eireann)

To be elected in 1938 under new Constitution enacted by plebiscite on July 1, 1937. Will be on a vocational basis.

LOWER CHAMBER (Dail Eireann)

Last general election, July, 1937 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	68
United Ireland	48
Labor	13
Independent	5
Independent Labor	2
Farmer	1
Vacancy	1

Total 138

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free Ireland of payments hitherto made; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic

IRELAND

III

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Seán Lemass (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Seán McEntee (Minister of Finance), Gerald Boland (Minister for Lands), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Seán Moylan (Joint Honorary Secretary of the Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D. and Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	U. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press.	Supports Fianna Fáil.	J. J. Harrington (<i>Pub. and Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosby & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 43,843,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized June 9, 1936

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Minister of Colonies, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime". The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number three since one of them is deceased). (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly; the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera dei Deputati)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account nominations from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, or payment of a certain amount in taxes, or receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or municipalities, or membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be nominated by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Achille Starace.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dino Alfieri (Minister for Popular Culture) and Ferruccio Lantini (Minister of Corporations).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party) are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Laboro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorrjoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini
	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorricri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana . . .		Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia . . .	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Meridiano di Roma . . .	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Omnibus (weekly) . . .	Political and literary.	Leo Longanesi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia . . .	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
(semi-monthly)		
Bibliografia Fascista . . .	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Economia . . .	Economic and sociological.	L. Livì, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly) . . .	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly) . . .	Political.	Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly).	Financial and economic.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani . . .	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma . . .	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta . . .	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)
No non-Fascist papers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish papers abroad as follows:		
La Voce degli Italiani (daily)	Anti-Fascist; coalition.	G. Di Vittorio (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Paris)		
Giovane Italia (weekly) . .	Democratic.	L. Campolonghi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Paris)		
Nuovo Avanti (weekly) . .	Socialist.	Pietro Nenni (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Paris)		
Giustizia e Libertà (weekly).	Democratic with Socialist leanings.	A. Cianca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Paris)		
Grido del Popolo (weekly) .	Communist.	
(Paris)		
Stato Operaio (monthly) . .	Communist.	
(Paris)		
Avanti (weekly) . . .	Socialist.	Angelica Balabanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zürich)		

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population: Japan proper, 71,252,800 (1937 estimate); Korea and other possessions 28,442,000 (1935 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed June 3, 1937

Premier

PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizokuin)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shuugiin)

Members for life — 192; balance elected from and by special groups for seven years

Election of April 30, 1937 (for four years)

President: COUNT YORINAGA MATSUDAIRA

Speaker: TOSHI TOYAMA (Minseito)

<i>Groups*</i>	<i>Representation†</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation†</i>
Kenkyukai	163	Minseito	179
Koseikai	66	Seiyukai	175
Kayokai	42	Shakai Taishuto	37
Koyu Kurabu	35	Showakai	19
Dowakai	34	Kokumin Domei	11
Doseikai	22	Tohokai	11
Non-partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peerage)	32	Independent and others	34
Members of the Imperial Family	18	Total	466
Total	412		

* Strictly speaking, the House of Peers is not divided into political parties analogous to the House of Representatives. There are, however, officially recognized groups with special political interests and views as listed above.

† The number of members classified by political groups (for House of Peers) and political parties (for House of Representatives) is that on the opening day of the 72nd session on September 4, 1937, of the Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until some twelve years ago the right to vote was dependent upon a payment of a direct national tax. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the local or business interests of the voters. The election law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to a present total of over 15,000,000 persons.

The non-party Hirota cabinet which came into office as a consequence of the

military rebellion of February 26, 1936, resigned in January, 1937, following an attack in the House of Representatives. General Kazushige Ugaki was named to form a new cabinet and was a popular choice, but he was blocked by the military. General Senjuro Hayashi, a non-party conservative army officer, then formed a cabinet without party connections. After the annual budget was passed by the Diet at the end of March, 1937, he had the House of Representatives dissolved, and the consequent general election was held on April 30. No party received an absolute majority. On June 3, 1937, the Konoye cabinet succeeded that of General Hayashi. The Konoye cabinet is not a party cabinet. Two of the less important cabinet ministers were taken from each of the two major parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai.

For five years no political party has controlled the Japanese cabinet, and in the present national situation party platforms are not well defined. The following is descriptive of the various parties:

MINSEITO: The Minseito was founded as the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto. For two years prior to 1932 the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, but in the general election of February 20, 1932, the party fell to second place, its rival, the Seiyukai, obtaining a majority. In the general election of February 20, 1936, it again triumphed, but the military rebellion of February 26 was followed by the establishment of a non-party government under the leadership of Mr. Koki Hirota. In January, 1937, the Minseito was effective in the overthrow of the Hirota cabinet, but the succeeding cabinet under General Hayashi was not controlled by the Minseito party. In the general election of April 30, 1937, the Minseito lost some twenty-six seats though still remaining the largest party in the House of Representatives with 179. The party generally enjoys the support of the urban and industrial population, and aims at promoting the interests of business and the industrial class. It advocates national economic planning and economy of national and local expenditure. When monetary questions were an important political issue the Minseito party advocated the gold standard. In *foreign affairs* it has given full support to the Konoye government in its pursuit of policy in and with regard to China.

Leaders: Chuji Machida (President of the Party and formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gotaro Ogawa (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kojiro Tomita (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives), Keikichi Tanomogi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ichita Kohashi (Mayor of Tokyo), Magoichi Tawara (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (formerly Premier), M. Nagai (Minister of Communications) and Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Home Affairs).

SEIYUKAI: The Seiyukai party controlled the cabinet from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power as a consequence of the assassination of its leader and then premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. In the political crisis which resulted a super-party cabinet was installed. In the general election of February, 1936, the Seiyukai party lost to the Minseito. In large measure the Seiyukai represents the interests of land owners, particularly rural, and advocates railroad construction, roads, and other public works which promote the welfare of the rural population. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a policy of commercial expansion and exploitation in China, including Manchuria and Mongolia. Like all other parties, it supports the Konoye government in present China policy.

Leaders: Ichiro Hatoyama (formerly Minister of Education), Chikuhei

Nakajima (Minister of Railways), Toshio Shimada (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Railways), Takeji Kawamura (formerly Minister of Justice), Kenkichi Yoshizawa (formerly Minister of Finance, and later of Railways) and Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry).

SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Social Mass Party): Until a few years ago there were three or four so-called proletarian parties of socialistic or communistic flavor, but they were subjected to rigorous police interference. The only one which has survived is the Shakai Taishuto, the best organized and the most moderate of them all. This party made a spectacular gain in the general election of February, 1936, capturing 18 seats in the House of Representatives; in the general election of April 30, 1937, the victory was repeated when it won 36 seats in the House of Representatives. The rapid gain is attributed to a certain awakening of the working population to political interests. The party's platform is socialistic, advocating state control of industry and betterment of the working conditions of industrial labor. In political campaigns the Shakai Taishuto has advocated peace and has expressed opposition to armament expansion; but in the present state of foreign affairs the party has not been vocal on these scores.

Leaders: Iso Abe (Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of the Party), Motojiro Sugiyama, Bunji Suzuki, Komachi Matsuoka, Toyohiko Kagawa, Juso Miwa and Mitsu Kono.

KOKUMIN DOMEI: A comparatively new party of fascist complexion organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi, formerly a leader of the Minseito and Home Minister in the Wakatsuki cabinet. Some thirty members of the Diet, mostly of the Minseito, deserted to join the new party. In the general election of 1936 it obtained but fifteen seats in the Diet. During 1936 several of its prominent members deserted, and after the general election of April, 1937, the Kokumin Domei had only eleven seats in the House of Representatives. In *domestic policy* it advocates abandonment of free initiative in business, establishment of centrally controlled economy, and replacement of the cabinet by a national council of state. Its *foreign policy* is based upon the desire to establish Japan's hegemony over the Orient.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi and Ichiro Kiyose.

TOHOKAI: In May, 1936, Seigo Nakano, one of the leaders of the Kokumin Domei, broke away and organized a separate party, the Tohokai, which mustered eight seats in the House of Representatives. This total was increased to eleven in the general election of April, 1937.

Leaders: Seigo Nakano, Torao Miura, Takeo Sugiura and Dai Oishi.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendency; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Nakajima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendency; fairly large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Okano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office, by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Yasotaro Morri (<i>Exec. Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun . . .	Chauvinistic; considerable circulation in military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Murakami (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Uyeno (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Mitoro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shintaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) M. Sugiyama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun . . .	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Katsumaro (<i>Pres.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Tanehide Kojo (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle . . . (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) E. A. Kennard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Shimbun . . . (Kobe)	Independent; liberal.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) U. Miyamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Yushin Nippo . . . (Kobe)	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Yoshisuke Kato (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi . . . (Nagoya)	Independent; large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Joji Harada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō . . . (Osaka)	Independent; small circulation.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) G. Shiozawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	Minoru Oka (<i>Chairman</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō . . . (Yokohama)	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Ichiro Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) Y. Seno-o (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo . . . (Seoul, Korea)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	C. Tanata (<i>Pres.</i>) K. Yano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific . . . (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan . . . (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushinsha . . . (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,395 square miles

Population: 1,950,502 (1935 census)

President

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

Assumed office as President, in addition to that of Premier, on April 11, 1936, when the term of President Kiviesis expired

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Cabinet of Ministers and President of the State, to which he was elected by the Cabinet of Ministers) and General J. Balodis (Minister of War). The Law of April 11, 1936, provides that in the absence of the President, his office shall be filled by General Balodis, not as Minister of War, but in his personal capacity. The other members of the Cabinet are Margers Skujenieks (Vice President of the Cabinet of Ministers), Vilhelms Munters (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Minister of Public Relations), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Ludvigs Ekis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Prof. A. Tentelis (Minister of Education), Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice) and Janis Volonts (Minister of Social Welfare). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all alien cultures and influences. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its *foreign policy* is based on the maintenance of Latvian independence, coöperation with the League of Nations and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining now have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Estimated circulation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	20,000	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Juanakas Zinas	140,000	Peter Blaus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	5,000	Lt. Col. Kontrovskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	14,000	E. Mensenkampff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rīts	5,000	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia	18,000	Michail Milruds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia Večerom	9,000	Michail Milruds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdības Vestnesis	10,000	Janis Osols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	4,000	J. Pavlovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepāja)	5,000	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung (Liepāja)	3,000	A. Meier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vards (Rēzekne)	6,000	H. Trops (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Post	10,000	Rob. Riedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Ekonomists	2,500	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrāfa	Latvian telegraph agency.	Richards Berzins (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agentūra (LTA)		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Estonia	Nicaragua *
Afghanistan	Finland	Norway
Albania	France	Panama
Argentina	Great Britain	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Greece	Peru
Austria	Guatemala *	Poland
Belgium	Haiti	Portugal
Bolivia	Honduras *	Rumania
Bulgaria	Hungary	Salvador †
Canada	India	Siam
Chile	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
China	Ireland	Spain
Colombia	Italy †	Sweden
Cuba	Latvia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Turkey
Denmark	Lithuania	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Luxemburg	U. S. S. R.
Ecuador	Mexico	Venezuela
Egypt	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
	New Zealand	

* Gave notice, during 1936, of withdrawal from the League to be effective two years from the date of notification.

† Gave notice, during 1937, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Sa'udi Arabia	Monaco
Costa Rica *	Iceland	Paraguay *
Danzig, Free City of	Japan *	San Marino
Germany *	Liechtenstein	United States

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of fifteen States Members of which four (Great Britain, France, Italy and the U. S. S. R.) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States (Spain, Poland, China) have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group. A seat provisionally created in 1933 for the "non-grouped" States was temporarily continued in 1936 with the election of Latvia to succeed Portugal.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1937-1938

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Belgium	M. BOURQUIN
Bolivia	M. COSTA DU RELS
China	DR. WELLINGTON KOO
Ecuador	M. QUEVEDO
France †	M. DELBOS
Great Britain †	MR. EDEN
Iran (Persia)	M. SEMIJ
Italy †	Not Attending
Latvia	M. MUNTERS
New Zealand	MR. JORDAN
Peru	M. PORRAS
Poland	M. BECK
Rumania	M. ANTONESCO
Sweden	M. SANDLER
U. S. S. R. †	M. LITVINOV

† Permanent members.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1938 amounts to 22,682,148 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, February, 1937

Under Secretary-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Legal Adviser

L. A. PODESTA COSTA (Argentina). Appointed January, 1936

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

Vacant

Mandates

EDOUARD R. DE HALLER (Swiss). Appointed December, 1935

Minorities

M. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). Appointed October, 1937

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

Director "Hors Section"

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations after three years.

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

France has concluded with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael (retires 1938)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
 Population: 2,340,000 (1936 estimate)
 Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
 Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
 Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
 Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)
 Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
 Population: 54,778 (1936 census)
 Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
 Population: 2,922 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
 Population: 505,000 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
 Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague
 Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

*Judges **

M. GUERRERO, President (Salvadorian)	M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)
SIR CECIL HURST (British)	M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)
	M. FROMAGÉOT (French)

* There is at present one vacancy in the Court.

M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)

M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)

M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian)

COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)

M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)

M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN

(Cuban)

M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)

M. URRUTIA (Colombian)

MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON (American)

Registrar

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 2,000,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936, for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10 Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of American and West Indian settlers, it is led by a small group of families many of whom are interrelated. Now dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the Constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years, and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman), Arthur Barclay (General Treasurer, formerly President) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Literary Companion . .	Non-partisan.	D. C. Nelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,527,000 (1937 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session
following *coup d'état* of December 17, 1926

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1932

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 6, 1935

Premier

JUOZAS TUBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Last election, June 9 and 10, 1936

President: K. ŠAKENIS

Number of members 49

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government. In *foreign policy* stands firmly for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, and favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states. As of February 6, 1936, all other political parties were officially dissolved.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1932 by National Electors), Juozas Tubelis (Premier and Minister of Finance) and the Rev. V. Mironas (Chief Chaplain of Army).

PRESS

Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution, in 1936, of all parties excepting the National Union.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
XX Amžius	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Rev. I. Prunskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Polish.	E. Jakubowskas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Alantas (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	J. Kardelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	L. Kopelovicius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baltischer Beobachter	Lithuanian Government paper; in German.	J. Grigolaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Memel)	Pro-German.	H. Gehlhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuviszka Ceitunga (Memel)	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Tranišius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Memel)		
Memeler Dampfboot (Memel)		
Vakarai (Memel)	Non-partisan; informational.	J. Pronsuskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Catholic Worker's Union.	Prof. P. Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diena (weekly)	Non-partisan.	J. Petrenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	S. Urbanavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Ukininkas	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Ožkinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Musu Kraštas (weekly)	Nationalist organ.	K. Obelevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsu Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	J. Grušas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Musu Vilnius (weekly)	Organ of Union for Regaining Vilna.	A. Juška (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujoji Romuva (weekly)	Non-partisan; literary.	J. Keliuotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sekmadienis (weekly)	Non-partisan.	A. Kučinskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Nationalist tendencies; organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kalnenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	S. Pašakarnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. V. Juodeika (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vairas (monthly)	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	Prof. I. Tamošaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Židinys (monthly)	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative, Radical-Liberal and Socialist)
Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PETER DUPONG (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	5
Other Parties	6

Total 54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), Peter Dupong (Premier) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum (Minister of Justice and of Health) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor, of Social Insurance and of Mines).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (Catholic Dissenters): Adheres to the existing constitution.

Leaders: Leon Müller and Peter Prüm.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourg	Independent; in French.	J. Sentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt . . .	Independent Nationalist.	Antoine Schmitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 763,944 square miles

Population: 18,526,258 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed June 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Senate is renewed every six years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Chamber is renewed every three years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Ignacio García Téllez (Minister of Interior), Gen. Eduardo Hay (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo Suárez (Minister of Finance), Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho (Minister of National Defense), Efraín Buenrostro (Minister of National Economy), José G. Parrés (Minister of Agriculture), General Francisco J. Múgica (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Gonzalo Vázquez Vela (Minister of Public Education), Enrique Hernandez Alvarez (Minister of Public Assistance), Antonio Villalobos (Chief of Department of Labor), Gabino Vázquez (Chief of Agrarian Department), Dr. Leonides Andreu Almazán (Chief of Department of Public Health), Miguel Angel de Quevedo (Chief of Department of Forestry, Hunting and Fishing), Graciano Sánchez (Chief of Department of Indian Affairs), Gen. Tirso Hernández (Chief of Department of Physical Education), Agustín

Arroyo Ch. (Chief of Department of Publicity and Propaganda), Gen. José Siurob (Chief of Federal District) and Genaro V. Vázquez (Attorney General).

Emilio Portes Gil resigned the presidency of the National Revolutionary Party in August, 1936, and was succeeded by Silvano Barba Gonzalez. General Plutarco Calles (formerly President of Mexico) was expelled from the Party in December, 1935, and arrested and deported to the United States in April, 1936. In order to reorganize the National Revolutionary Party, as proposed by President Cárdenas, Silvestre Guerrero was appointed its President in 1937.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Gilberto Figueroa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Gilberto Bosques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herreras (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Fernando Nlora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Gilberto Figueroa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hombre Libre (Thrice weekly)	Independent, ultra-conservative; critical of present Administration.	Diego Arenas Guzmán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> . Gonzálo de la Parra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly).	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Area: 12,579 square miles (excluding water)

Population: 8,608,533 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

"Positive Christian" Coalition of three conservative

Church parties; two non-partisan Ministers

Reorganized June 23, 1937

Premier

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of May, 1937 (for four years)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAİK
(Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands, favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; bases its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*; from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aims at the restoration of corporations, stands for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign*

policy, favors coöperation with the League of Nations, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (Minister of Justice), Dr. W. F. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (Member of State Council), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (Minister of Economic Affairs), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Parliamentary Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Polak (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Finance) and Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (President and Parliamentary Leader of Party, formerly Premier), H. W. Tilanus (Parliamentary Secretary of Party and Member of Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruïne (Minister of Education), Prof. Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reinforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (President of Party and Member of Lower Chamber), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (Member of Lower Chamber),

Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Senator and Burgomaster of Rotterdam), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. I. H. J. Vos (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes. National disarmament has been deleted from working program but it is still favored in principle.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber and outstanding advocate of disarmament), Dr. P. J. Oud (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joeke (Leader in Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership and corporative state. In *foreign policy* opposes League of Nations and favors economic coöperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defence.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert, Dr. A. J. van Vessem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et D'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>) D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	Prof. Dr. A. Anema (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk (<i>Dir.</i>) L. Schlichting (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) Dr. G. E. van Walsum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. P. C. Swart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen (<i>Chief Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Amsterdam) (three times a week)	Financial.	A. Ricardo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Democratic.	Editorial Commission
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist.	George Kettmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vrijzinnig-Democraat (Haarlem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. A. M. Joekes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	Arbeiderspers (<i>Pub.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Assen) (monthly)	Liberal Democratic.	van Gorcum en Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuw Nederland (Utrecht) (monthly)	National Socialist.	Dr. R. van Genechten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zutphen) (monthly)	Political and cultural.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruïne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872, Labrador: 4,716

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are: *British*, Robert Benson Ewbank (Natural Resources), Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), J. H. Penson (Finance); *Newfoundlanders*, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs), L. E. Emerson (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,587,367, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

VISCOUNT GALWAY

Assumed office April 12, 1935, for five-year term

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Prime Minister

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November, 1935 (for four years).

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Labor)

Parties

Representation

Labor 53

Nationalist 20

Independent (including Country

Party — 2 and Maoris — 2) 7

Present number of members 39

Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of November 27, 1935, Prime Minister Forbes's "stable budget" coalition government was defeated by the Labor Party led by Michael J. Savage thus bringing that party into power for the first time.

The 1935 election manifesto of the Labor Party advocated the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for organizing an internal economy to distribute production and service so as to guarantee every person able and willing to work a decent standard of living. This is to be achieved by: state control of currency and credit; guaranteed prices to farmers for the supply of primary products sufficient for the internal and external requirements of the Dominion; reciprocal trade agreements with overseas countries; a statutory minimum wage to provide an adequate standard of living for all workers; a national health insurance, superannuation and pensions system; organization of productive development employment through public works, assistance to local authorities and the fostering of secondary industries; reorganization of the

education system to provide the maximum facilities to all children from kindergarten to university; reorganization of the Mortgage Corporation on lines similar to the State Advances Department; safeguarding of the superannuation rights of public servants; restoration of cuts made in all wages and salaries; support of the League of Nations for the avoidance of war, and the closest relations with the nations within the British Commonwealth.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council, Minister without portfolio), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Edwin J. Howard (Chairman of Committees), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Labor, Employment and Immigration), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defense) and W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties united in September, 1931, to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The election platform of 1935 relied chiefly on the Government's record of achievement in office. The balancing of the budget, the reduction of unemployment and the improvement of farming conditions were, however, achieved by means not contemplated in the 1931 election such as depreciation of the currency, and a forced reduction of interest and mortgage rates, rents, wages and salaries. The Government's achievement was outweighed at the 1935 election by disapproval of the means employed.

Leaders: Adam Hamilton (Leader of Party), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Prime Minister and Minister of Finance), Sir Alfred Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), Sidney G. Smith (formerly Minister of Education), J. Hargest, S. G. Holland and K. J. Holyoake.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; established in 1865.	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	Liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun	Liberal. Absorbed the <i>Sun</i> in 1935.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	National. Absorbed the <i>Christchurch Times</i> in 1935.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1930 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT (Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of October 7, 1934 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: Elected every month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	17
Conservatives	7

Total 24

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 7, 1934 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: Elected every month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	30
Conservatives	13

Total 43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (formerly President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (formerly member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Modesto Armijo (Senator).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Senator), David Stadthagen (Senator), Martín Benard and Alejandro César.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Hernán Robleto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información	Conservative.	Manuel País Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Cronista	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
Voz del Atlántico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1936 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

A. MOAN (Labor); G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

O. MYKLEBUST (Liberal); S. STOESTAD (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	71
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Total	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927

by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialist community not only by parliamentary means but also through trade unionism and, theoretically at least, by "class war."

Leaders: J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister for Social Affairs), Alfred M. Madsen (Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, leader of Moderate faction), Fredrik Monsen (Minister of National Defense), K. O. P. Bergsvik (Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor), Trygve Lie (Minister of Justice) and Ole Colbjørnsen.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A Liberal-Conservative, national, right party, strongly anti-Communist. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen, Eyvind Getz (Member of Storting) and A. H. Nordlie.

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E. Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Neri Valen (Member of Storting), and Betzy Kjelsberg (formerly President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country. Has shown a tendency to coöperate with the Labor Party.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and E. G. Borch (Member of Storting).

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY: Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann.

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communist. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Finar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels—og Sjø- fartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	D. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henrikssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Independent Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen)	Conservative.	N. Raknerud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fremtiden (Drammen)	Labor.	H. Karlsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	F. Lützowholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly).	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and liter- ary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Associ- ation.	J. Nesse (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	B. Knudson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA
(National Revolutionary-Coalition)

Assumed office October 1, 1936, for four-year term

Presidential Designates

Elected by National Assembly, September 4, 1936, for two years

First Designate: AUGUSTO BOYD

Second Designate: HÉCTOR VALDÉS

Third Designate: EZEQUIEL FERNÁNDEZ JAÉN

Cabinet

National Revolutionary-Coalition

Appointed October 1, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 7, 1936 (for four years)

President: Elected monthly.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal and Democratic Doctrinary Liberal	12
National Revolutionary	9
National Liberal.	7
Conservative	2
United Liberal	1
Socialist	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 7, 1936, the National Revolutionary, National Liberal and Conservative Parties supported the candidacy of Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena, but maintained separate tickets for delegates to the National Assembly. They are the so-called Government parties in the National Assembly. President Arosemena was designated "Supreme Chief" of these three parties in September, 1937, but each continues to function as a separate entity.

The Doctrinary Liberal, Democratic Doctrinary Liberal, Reform Liberal, and Socialist parties, all of which supported the candidacy of Domingo Díaz A.,

together with the United Liberals, of which ex-President Belisario Porras was the candidate, form the opposition bloc, or "Popular Front." Except for the Socialist Party, led by Dr. Demetrio Porras, no party has a distinctive program, personal and party allegiances being extremely flexible.

The treaty and conventions signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, were ratified by the National Assembly during its last regular session, and are now before the United States Senate for ratification. The agreements, the extension of the so-called "free trade" policies of ex-President Arias, and agricultural intensification in the provinces are the more important present concerns of the administration.

President Arosemena's cabinet includes Héctor Valdéz (Secretary of Government and Justice), José E. Lefevre (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications), Ezequiel Fernández Jaén (Minister of Finance), Leopoldo Arosemena (Minister of Public Works), Narciso Garay (Minister of Commerce and Labor) and Anibal Ríos D. (Minister of Education and Agriculture). Messrs. Fernández and Ríos were the only new appointments, the others having served in the Cabinet of President Arias.

The second ordinary session of the Eighth National Assembly will convene on September 1, 1938.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) G. Z. Typaldos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American . . .	Government; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Pres.</i>)
Panamá-América . . .	(see above.)	Fabian Velarde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tiempo (evening) . . .	Opposition; founded in 1921.	Jephtha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Gráfico . . . (weekly)	Non-political.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Ascunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 901,768 (1934 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. FELIX PAIVA

Assumed office August 15, 1937, following the overthrow of the government of Colonel Rafael Franco

Cabinet

Appointed August 16, 1937

PARLIAMENT *

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	20
Total	20

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: GERONIMO RIART (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	40
Total	40

* As constituted prior to the revolution of February, 1936.

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th. On March 10, 1936, his government issued a decree establishing a "Totalitarian State."

On August 13, 1937 the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15th Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new Government has promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections within six months. The members of the Cabinet are Dr. Cecilio Baez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lt. Col. Ramon Paredes (Minister of Interior), Col. Juan Ayala (Minister of War and Marine), Luis Frescure (Minister of Finance), Andres Barbero (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Gerardo Buongermine (Minister of Health) and Señor Arana (Minister of Justice).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including

improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Gerónimo Zubizarreta (President of Party), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raúl Casal Ribeiro (formerly Vice President of the Republic), Dr. Victor Rojas (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. Justo Prieto (formerly Minister of Education and Justice), Dr. José P. Guggiari (former President of the Republic) and Señor don Eduardo Schaerer (former President of the Republic).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 presidential election or the 1935 congressional election, but it plans to participate in the 1938 elections.

Leaders: Dr. Pedro Peña, Dr. Salvador Fernández, Dr. Francisco Chavez, Dr. Antonio Sosa, Dr. César Vasconsellos and Dr. Federico Chávez.

PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936. Most of them were reorganized and reestablished after August 13, 1937.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crítica	Juan Esteban Carron (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Democracia	Dr. José P. Guggiari (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria (New Colorado organ)	G. E. Velloso and V. Merinigo (<i>Dirr.</i>)
La Reforma	Dr. Alfredo Jacquet (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed December 4, 1935

Premier

Mahmoud Djam

PARLIAMENT

(Majles)

Election of 1937 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARI

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat	Founded 1925; in Persian.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921; in Persian.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded 1923; in Persian.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Teheran	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messenger de Teheran	Founded 1924; in French.	François Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-ye-Djehan	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajaddod-i-Iran	Founded 1927; in Persian.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term). On November 14, 1936, the Congress approved extension of Pres. Benavides' term for further three years.

Cabinet

Reorganized October 30, 1937

President of the Cabinet

GENERAL ERNESTO MONTAGNE

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constituyente)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provided that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Elections were held on October 11, 1936, but the count of returns was not completed. The President called a special session of Congress at which he was, on November 14, 1936, granted legislative power to govern by executive order. Congress then voted its immediate dissolution.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections. In 1936 this Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and not allowed to have candidates for public office.

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institu-

tions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: General Cirilio Ortega (Acting President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado Gutierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspillaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Dr. Albert Salomon and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérولا; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérولا's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérولا.

Leader: Amadeo Piérولا.

APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A new party organized to represent a moderate,

conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA: A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. When it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera, Ricardo Montegudo and Ricardo Flores.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Antorcha*	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (Ed.)
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Luis León P. (Dir.)
Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Casa Ed. M. Moral (Prop.) Fernando A. Franco (Ed.)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Ernesto Balarezo Pinillo (Dir.)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camio B. (Dir.)
Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	Roberto Rojas (Ed.)
Suplemento.	Independent, radically anti-Civilista.	José V. Faura (Prop. and Dir.)
Tribuna*	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor Haya de la Torre (Dir.)
Universal	Independent.	Humberto del Aguila (Ed.)
Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (Dir.)
(Arequipa)		
Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zagarra Ballón (Ed.)
Callao (Callao)	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (Dir.)
Sanción	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (Prop. and Dir.)
(Callao)		
Comercio	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (Prop.) José Antonio Velasco (Ed.)
(Cuzco)		
Sol (Cuzco)	Civilista organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (Prop.)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; in English.	C. N. Griffin (Ed.)
Heraldo* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Felipe Alvarado (Ed.)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Luis M. Cespedes (Prop.)
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (Ed.)
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (Prop.)
(monthly)		
Revista de Economía Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (Ed.)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 13,099,405 (1935 estimate)

United States High Commissioner

PAUL VORIES McNUTT

Appointed February 17, 1937

Assumed office February 27, 1937

President

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected September 17, 1935, for six-year term. Assumed office
November 15, 1935

Cabinet

Fusion

PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

Election of September 17, 1935 (three-year term)

Speaker: Gil Montilla

Parties

Representation

Partido Nacionalista 98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act, passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt, both groups voting for acceptance.

In the bitterly contested elections for membership in the Legislature held the following month, the Quezon group, which was in power, was overwhelmingly victorious.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a

movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party, led by General Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon-Osmeña forces in the elections held on September 17, 1935.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and this was formally ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin.	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald.	Nacionalista; in English.	Peoples Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune.	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press.	Independent; in English, (weekly) and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine	Independent; in English. (monthly)	A. V. H. Hartendrop (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area: 149,274 square miles

Population: 33,418,000 (1935 estimate)

President

IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)

Reelected by Parliament, May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed May 16, 1936

Premier

GEN. FELICJAN SŁAWOJ-SKŁADKOWSKI

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

*Election of September 15, 1935 (for five years).
One third of the Senators were appointed by the
President on September 23, 1935*

Speaker: ALEKSANDER PRYSTOR

Number of members 96

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

Election of September 8, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: STANISŁAW CAR

Number of members 204

Note: A new constitution was adopted in 1935, Parliament dissolved, and new elections held. Members of Parliament have no party affiliations since they no longer represent parties but the districts from which they come.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

While political parties in Poland no longer have representation as such in the Parliament, they still exist outside of Parliament.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Army, is recognized as the nation's political leader next to President Mościcki.

NATIONAL UNITY GROUP: Formed on March 1, 1937, by Colonel Adam Koc, one of the closest collaborators of the late Marshal Pilsudski, to link all citizens of Poland in a united movement for the internal strengthening of the nation. Advocates the maintenance of the Constitution, peaceful evolution of economic and social life; opposes communism.

Leaders: Col. Adam Koc (Commander of Pilsudski Legionaries) and Col. Wenda.

Among the leaders in Parliament the following might be mentioned:

Senators — J. Beck (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bobrowski (workers' leader), Decykiewicz (Ukrainian leader), J. Jędrzejewicz (formerly Premier), W. Makowski (one of authors of new Polish Constitution), J. Radziwiłł and W. Rostworowski (representing large landowning interests).

Deputies — F. Byrka (representing economic element), S. Kielak (representing small farmers), A. Koc, Marjan Zyndram-Koscialkowski (formerly Premier), B. Miedzinski, T. Schaetzel, W. Slawek (formerly Premier), A. Wierzbicki (representing large industries) and General Zeligowski.

Parties Outside of Parliament

CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL UNION: Pro-government. Represents large land-owning interests.

Leaders: A. Bninski, J. Radziwill, Prof. A. Krzyzanowski and Z. Lubomirski.

NATIONAL PARTY: Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

LABOR PARTY: A Center Party which includes intellectuals and working classes; pro-Government.

Leaders: J. Baranski, W. Makowski and M. Evert.

PEASANT PARTY: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party.

Leaders: Maciej Rataj and St. Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Wojciech Saryusz-Zaleski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative; pro-Government.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational; pro-Government.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquigny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Informational; pro-Government.	B. Hensel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Glos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government Party.	Deputy Colonel Miedzinski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goniec Warszawski	National-independent.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry; pro-Government.	Dr. Marcei Karczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kurjer Warszawski . . .	Independent, nationalist, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maly Dziennik . . .	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna . . .	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik . . .	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedzialkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wieczór Warszawski . . .	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau . . .	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
in Polen (Bydgoszcz)		
Dziennik Bydgoski . . .	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków) . . .	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny	Independent; nationalist; pro-Government.	Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kraków)		
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków) . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung . . .	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowice)		
Polonia (Katowice) . . .	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
Oberschlesischer Kurjer . . .	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź) . . .	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Łódzki (Łódź) . . .	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź) . . .	German.	Bernhard von Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź) . . .	Industrial; pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Łwów) . . .	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dilo (Łwów) . . .	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Narodowe (Łwów) . . .	National Party.	Jan Malyasek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Łwów) . . .	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański . . .	Pro-Government; conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański (Poznań) . . .	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań) . . .	German minority organ.	E. Petrull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń) . . .	Pro-Government.	T. Schab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń) . . .	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno) . . .	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Wilno) . . .	Liberal; pro-Government.	Wanda Pelczynska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo . . .	Conservative; pro-Government.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Wilno)		
Gospodarz Polski . . .	Peasants' interests; pro-Government.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly) . . .	Official; industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly) . . .	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Lysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar . . .	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Zorza (weekly) . . .	National Party.	Dr. J. Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Cracow) (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly) . . .	Political and general; pro-Government.	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polityka Narodów (monthly) . . .	Organ of Foreign Office.	I. Matuszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	K. Libicki (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczynski (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,825,883 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Reelected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935, for seven-year term, expiring on April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without participation of Parliament, which was dissolved. Reorganized January 18, 1936

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of December 16, 1934, for four-year term.

President: General Eduardo Marques
Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

President: Dr. Alberto Reis

Number of members 79 Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

The elections for the first National Assembly took place on December 16, 1934, on a single ticket favorable to the present Government and was endorsed by over 80% of the electorate. The Assembly and the Corporative Chamber were convened on January 11, 1935, and have functioned regularly since.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, — composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos

Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. — whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance, of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Maj. J. J. d'Andrade e Silva Abranches (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Antonio F. Carneiro Pacheco (Minister of National Education), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Commerce) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

NATIONAL UNION (Uniao Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), F. Nobre Guedes, Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr., Dr. J. Antonio Marques and Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Miguel Braga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo	Official gazette.	
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Official Catholic organ.	Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza A Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anglo-Portuguese News (fortnightly)	British newspaper; in English.	Maj. C. E. Wakeham (<i>Prop.</i>) Luiz Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Anibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Marques Guedes (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 122,282 square miles
Population: 19,053,363 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

King Carol II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

Coalition (National Christians-10, National Peasants-2, Independents-2). Appointed December 29, 1937

Premier

OCTAVIAN GOGA (National Christian)

PARLIAMENT

Dissolved on January 18, 1938, and new elections scheduled for March 2-4, 1938

UPPER CHAMBER (Senatul)

Election of December 22, 28 and 30, 1937

Speaker: AL. LAPEDATU

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	165
National Peasant	10
All for Country	4
Magyars	3
National Agrarian	1
Independent	1
	—
Total*	184

* In addition to the Senators elected by vote, there are 47 *ex-officio* Senators and 17 Senators by right; total 248.

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera Deputatilor)

Election of December 20, 1937 (for four years)

Speaker: N. N. SAVEANU (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	152
National Peasant	86
All for Country	66
National-Christian (Cuza and Goga)	39
Hungarian Party	19
National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	16
Radical Peasant (G. Iunian)	9

Total 387

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative and nationalist party accustomed to political supremacy from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which rule the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics;

opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933, and George Tatarescu became Premier on January 3, 1934. In the 1937 elections for the Chamber the party lost its control, polling 36 percent instead of the requisite minimum of 40 percent of the votes cast. The chamber is elected by a system of proportional representation. Octavian Goga, though his party received only 9 percent of the votes in the December election, was made Premier. The King, thereafter, dissolved Parliament and called new elections for March, 1938.

Leaders: George Tatarescu (formerly Premier), M. Inulets (formerly Minister of Public Works and Communications), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), Victor Antonescu (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), C. Angelescu (formerly Minister of Instruction), Richard Franasovici (formerly Minister of Interior), N. N. Saveanu (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. I. Costinescu (formerly Minister of Health and Social Welfare), I. Nistor (formerly Minister of Labor), Mirecea Canchicov (formerly Minister of Finance), Valerian Popp (formerly Minister without portfolio), Victor Iamandi (formerly Minister of Cults and Arts), I. Manolescu-Strunga (formerly Minister without portfolio), and V. Valjean (formerly chief of National Agrarian Party).

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. An important new plank in the party's platform is the establishment of what is spoken of (but not clearly defined) as a "Peasant State" with an educated peasantry in control, directing the development of coöperative movements in production, sale, supply and peasant credit. As the peasantry comprises some 80% of the country's population, industrial development is subordinated to

agricultural economy. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod and his government resigned in November, 1933. The Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu joined the National Peasants in 1934. In 1935 former Premier Vaida-Voevod together with a few followers including D. R. Ioanitu and V. Nitu left the Party and formed a new group, the Rumanian Front. In the 1937 elections for the Chamber the Party ran second, polling 20 percent of the votes cast.

Leaders: Julius Maniu (President of Party, formerly Premier) Ion Mihailescu (formerly President of Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Justice), Radulescu-Mehindint (Minister of Justice), Armand Caldinescu (Minister of Interior), Ion Potirca (Minister of Communications), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Sauciu Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber) and Em. Hatieganu (formerly Minister for Transylvania without Portfolio).

ALL FOR COUNTRY PARTY: Former Iron Guards. A fascist party without representation in the Chamber at the time of the 1937 elections. The party polled a surprising vote, receiving 16 percent of the ballots cast, making it the third largest party in the new Chamber which meets in February, 1938.

Leaders: Zelea Codreanu and General George Cantacuzino.

NATIONAL-CHRISTIAN PARTY: This party was formed by the fusion in July, 1935 of Professor Cuza's anti-Semitic group, the "National Christian Defense League," and the greater part of Octavian Goga's "National Agrarian" party. The party is ultra-nationalistic, strongly anti-Semitic and its leaders are admirers of Hitler and his methods. It polled 9 percent of the votes in the 1937 elections for the Chamber, and its leader was invited to form the Government.

Leaders: Octavian Goga (Premier), Prof. A. C. Cuza (Minister without Portfolio), Istrate Micescu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), M. Petrovici (Minister of Education), Dr. Ion Lupas (Minister of Public Worship) and George Cuza (Minister of Public Works).

MINOR PARTIES include the National Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the old National Liberal Party in January, 1930 and which polled 4 percent of the votes cast in the 1937 Chamber elections; the Hungarian Party, composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Elmer Gyrfas and Iosi-Sandor; the German Party, an organization of two factions, one conservative and able to cooperate with the major party in power, led by Hans Otto Roth and Rudolf Brandsch, and the other, a younger group, strongly pro-Hitler, led by Fritz Fabritius and Helmut Wolff; the Radical Peasant Party, headed by G. Iunian, who with other radical-wing deputies separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the Agrarian Union, led by Mr. C. Argetoianu, formerly Minister of Finance and Minister of Interior in Iorga Cabinet of 1932-33, is mostly a personal following of its leader; the Rumanian Front, a newly formed nationalist group which, with its leader, Vaida-Voevod, left the National Peasant Party to seek to put into practice their slogan "Numerus Valachicus"; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the National Democratic Party, under the leadership of former Premier Professor Iorga; the Conservative Party, headed by Gr. Filipescu, owner of the news-

paper *Epoca*; and the Social Democrat Party, a socialist group represented by one Senator, George Grigorovici, of negligible influence; the Jewish Party, formed after the War to voice the interests of the 900,000 Jews; the Ukrainian Party (800,000 Ukrainians of Bucovina and Bessarabia); the Bulgarian Party (200,000 Bulgarians in the Dobrudja); Patriotic Union, a group of ultra-nationalists, former army officers led by General George Dragu; Liberal Democrats, dissident Liberals under the leadership of Th. Florescu; National Agrarian Party, a continuation of old Goga group, headed by V. Valjean who refused to follow Goga under a platform program of anti-Semitism.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adeverul *	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	M. Sadoveanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Apararea Nationala	Anti-semitic organ.	George Cuza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argus	Independent; daily in Rumanian, financial and economic, National Peasant leaning.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukaresti Lapok	In Hungarian; subsidized by Hungarian Party.	Kahana Bernard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bukarestor Tageblatt	In German, represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Oscar Kraemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Credinta	Independent, sensational, tabloid.	Sandu Tudor (<i>Dir.</i>)
Curentul	Independent, sensational, nationalistic, anti-semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Curicul Israelit	Weekly organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa *	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	M. Sadoveanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dreptatea	National Peasant Party.	Prof. Mihail Ralea (<i>Dir.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Excelsior	Weekly in French and Rumanian, economic and financial.	Manolescu-Stronga (<i>Prop.</i>)
Facla	Socialist.	Ion Vinea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta	Independent, sensational.	Marin Grossu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta *	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	Const. Hentzescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moment (Le)	Independent, in French.	Alfred Hefter (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nasa Reci	Subsidized by Liberals; in Russian.	S. Gaziëff (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neamul Romanesc	National Democratic Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ondinea	National Peasant subsidized; sensational tabloid.	Virgil Kerciu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunea Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Ilie Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prezentul	Economic and financial; mouth-piece of National-Peasants.	P. Cotaru (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Suppressed on December 29, 1937.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tara Noastra	Organ of National Christian Party.	O. Goga (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Cuca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tempo	Independent, sensational tabloid.	V. Canarache (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universul	National Liberal; ultra-nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	N. Maxim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zorile	Independent.	Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	Rumanian Front; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	Dr. Weiss Sander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. Buteanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet. (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	I. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sîtescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Ager	Telegraph Agency.	Catargiu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Interbalkan	Telegraph Agency, serving provincial papers and foreign correspondents.	Gr. Mateiv (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rador	Official; Telegraph agency.	M. Cuca (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 170,000,000 (1937 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union **

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Reëlected February, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the Union) *

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 11 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION *

Chairman: Andrey A. Andreeyev

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES *

Chairman: Nikolai M. Shvernik

(Elected at local elections on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, in each administrative unit, each constituent republic being represented by 25 representatives, each autonomous republic by 11, each autonomous oblast by 5, and each national okrug by one.)

Number of members 569 Number of members 574

* New organizations and positions provided for in Constitution of 1936.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, which elects annually a Central Committee. Last election was in 1934 (XVII Party Congress). At that time Central Committee consisted of 69 members and 67 alternates, but since then many of this number have been expelled from the ranks of the party as oppositionists. The Central Committee chooses: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau, at present understood to consist of 9 members and 6 alternates; (2) an organization bureau (Orgburo) and (3) a Secretariat consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government and several are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; President of the Commission on Constitution of U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VII Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1935.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kalinin — President, Supreme Council of U. S. S. R.

Kossior — Member of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Commissar for Food Industry.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Marshal of the Union.

Andreyev — Member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Chubar — Vice-President, Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; member of Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.; Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.

OTHER LEADERS

Bakulin — Commissar for Transport.

Berman — Commissar for Communications.

Boldyrev — Commissar for Health.

Bruskin — Commissar for the Machine Building Industry.

Bulganin — President of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Eikhe — Alternate of Political Bureau; Commissar for Agriculture of the U. S. S. R.

Ezhov — Alternate of Political Bureau; Commissar for Internal Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control; member of Executive Committee of Communist Internationale.

Kaganovich, M. — (brother of L. Kaganovich) Commissar for the Defense Industry; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and alternate of Orgburo.

Krylenko — Commissar for Justice.

Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Lozovsky — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of its Praesidium; Secretary General of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Manuilsky — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of its Praesidium.

Mezhlauk — Chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Pakhomov — Commissar for Water Transport; alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Petrovsky — President of the Central Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Shestakov — Commissar for Light Industry; member of the Commission of Party Control.

Yurkin — Commissar for State Farms; alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Zdanov — Alternate of Political Bureau; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale; member of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

Within the All Union (formerly Russian) Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed several years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev (formerly President of the Council of People's Commissars), Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished. A short time later, many of them were readmitted to the Party. However, Trotsky was not included in this group, being exiled abroad. In 1929 and 1930, a so-called "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky developed. Its members were expelled from the Political Bureau in 1932. Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the Party, together with a group of other less known old communists. Following the assassination in December 1934 of Kirov, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and reputedly close

to Stalin, numerous trials have been held of persons who had figured in the opposition, as well as of many others; Zinoviev, Kamenev, Pyatakov and other prominent communists were found guilty of treason and shot; Tomsky committed suicide; Radek was given a prison sentence; Bukharin and Rykov are presumably still awaiting trial. In the summer of 1937, eight high ranking army officers, including Tukhachevsky, one of the five Soviet marshals, were found guilty of treason and shot; many diplomatic representatives have been recalled from abroad, their fate in most cases being unknown.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Finansovaya Gazeta	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U. S. S. R.	V. J. Gulyants (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation.	A. F. Baranov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industria	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and The All-Russian Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	G. V. Barandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Le Journal de Moscou.	Political, economic, and social; in French.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	A. Grigorenko (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Sovetskaya Torgovlya	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	(Editorial Board)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.	N. I. Anisimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud.	Organ of Trade Unions.	M. I. Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Ivanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
(Astrakhan)		
Kommunist	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
(Kiev)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Belorussia (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	E. L. Stolin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belsky (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Aleksandrovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party; peasant paper.	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bolshevik (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and foreign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ermilov, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tickhy Okean (quarterly)	Articles on affairs of the Pacific.	(Editorial Board)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass Official news agency.

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,631,967 (1937 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Elected January 13-15, 1935. Assumed office March 1, 1935 for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: César Cierra

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Vice-President and Minister of War, Marine and Aviation), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Gobernación, Public Works, Labor, Charities and Sanitation) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Francisco Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning and evening)	Manuel Andino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reuben Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 198,188 square miles

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President), CHAO PHYA
YOMARAJ and GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

COLONEL PHYA PHAHOL PHOLPHAYUHA SENA
(President of Council of State)

Appointed June 22, 1933; re-appointed February 12, 1936
and December 21, 1937

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933 Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed and he became Premier.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was appointed King as from the same date. The King has been absent from Siam

since the beginning of his reign. A Council of Regency consisting of three members represents the authority of the King.

PRESS

All listed papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Panz Nee Seng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Maudie (<i>Ed.</i>)
City Star Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Prayura Darakara Na Ayudhya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Doed Rathadharmanun Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Savarna Mahachha Kanchana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fa Sen (in Chinese)	Seck Kwan Sac Hoh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Chiew Joh Pow (in Chinese)	Tieh Er Jeng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Issara (in Siamese)	Nai Chim Sendhunava (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jati Niyom (in Siamese)	Nai Thongyu Dhipha Sathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Nobakacow Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacow Thai (in Siamese)	Nai Phol Vatana (<i>Prop.</i>)
Phadung Jati Daily News (in Siamese)	M. R. Songsutjarit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Siamese)	M. C. Phorn Phimolpharn (<i>Prop.</i>)
Phiew Lung (in Siamese)	Watandharm Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Kluen Thanpalaks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Chronicle (in English)	Phya Prijanusasana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Nikor (in Siamese)	Nai Supha Srimanond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Banjob Chuvanond (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation (in Siamese)	Mom Broi Voravarna (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Hua Ming Poh (in Chinese)	Hai Soon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Min Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Hai Soon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette (weekly)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 9,539,649 (1936 census, preliminary figures), of which 1,993,734 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March, 1937

Cabinet

United South African National Party

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Malanite)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	38
Labor	2
	—
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	121
Malanites	20
Dominion	5
Labor	4
	—

Total 150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to fusion in 1934; the two parties merged in the United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature

would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikaner Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognizes the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare; it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry; and maintains the Civilized White Labor policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no intermixture of the races and the Party seeks a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, recognizes as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

Leaders: General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defense), Jan H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Mines, Education and Social Welfare), Pieter G. W. Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deney's Reitz (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), General Jan C. G. Kemp (Minister of Lands), Senator Charles F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Commerce and Industries), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Interior and Public Health) and F. C. Sturrock (Minister without Portfolio).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: The former members of the Nationalist Party who combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to fusion claim that they form the true Nationalist Party. They favor the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employes and in every phase of public life.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr. C. du Toit, F. C. Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

Leaders: Colonel C. F. Stallard, C. W. A. Coulter and J. S. Marwick (Members of Parliament).

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in

South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators) and D. C. Burnside and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

GREY SHIRTS: A Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts. It has not been very successful.

Leaders: L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	D. E. Macausland (<i>Ed.</i>) George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suiderster (Cape Town) (evening)	In Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. B. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Dominion; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	R. Johnson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Express (Johannesburg) (morning)	Independent.	A. G. Barlow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>) Barnett Potter (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive oldest paper in Natal.	G. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Leslie (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited International.

James S. Dunn (*South African Manager*)

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 192,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,596 (1934 estimate)

President

MANUEL AZAÑA

Elected on May 10, 1936 by a Presidential Convention following the removal of President Zamora by Parliament on April 7, 1936

Assumed office May 11, 1936

Cabinet

"Popular Front" (Left Republican, Socialist, Catalanian Left, Basque Nationalist and Communist)

Appointed September 4, 1936; reorganized May 17, 1937

Premier

JUAN NEGRIN (Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Election of February 16, 1936

President: DIEGO MARTINEZ-BARRIO (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Left Parties	248
Right Parties	175
Center Parties	50
Total	473

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Spain is in the throes of a revolution. Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July, 1936.

It early became evident that the Spanish conflict could not be described merely as a civil war. Mussolini immediately sent troops to aid the rebels, and he and the Italian press claimed the results of the battles of Malaga and Bilbao as "Italian victories." The German government also openly aided Franco. On the other side the International Brigade, fighting with the Loyalists, is composed of volunteers from France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Germany, Poland and the United States, who enlisted as individuals despite the attempts of their governments to prevent it. There are also Russians with the Loyalists who, as in the case of Italy and Germany, may be assumed to be there with the consent of if not on the orders of their government.

Directly after the election Manuel Azaña, a Left Republican, formed a Cabi-

net. It contained no Socialists or Communists. When Azaña was elected President in May, 1936, his lieutenant Santiago Casares Quiroga, also a Left Republican, headed the Cabinet which still contained no Socialists or Communists. This government was in power when the rebellion was precipitated by General Franco.

The necessity of combining all elements favorable to the Republic and opposed to fascism resulted later in the reorganization of the government and on September 4, 1936, Largo Caballero, leader of the Socialists, became Premier and included in his cabinet several Socialists and two Communists. In the reconstitution of his government on November 5, 1936, four Syndicalists were included. It developed that the Syndicalists and Anarchists could not be counted on and the representatives of the Syndicalists in the Ministry were unable to control their party. In the reorganization of the Government on May 17, 1937, the Syndicalists were dropped. At that time Largo Caballero whose extreme views were obnoxious to the Republicans and to the better disciplined Communists, was replaced as Prime Minister by the more moderate Juan Negrin.

The members of the Cabinet are: Juan Negrin (Premier and Minister of Finance), Jose Giral (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of National Defense), Mariano Ansó (Minister of Justice), Jesus Hernández (Minister of Education and Health), Julian Zugazagoitia (Minister of Interior), Vicente Uribe (Minister of Agriculture), Bernardo Giner de los Rios (Minister of Public Works and Communications) and Jaime Aiguade (Minister of Labor and Social Assistance).

The programs and leaders of the parties in Spain prior to the outbreak of the rebellion were as follows:

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

Leader: José Maria Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defended not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martinez de Velasco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Royo Villanova.

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalonian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII; intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espoused the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order; intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leaders: Antonio Goicoechea and Calvo Solelo.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT): Conservative and reactionary but not affiliated with Right parties.

Leader: Abilio Calderón.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Republican leanings. They differed from the other Right groups principally

in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: José Horn.

RADICAL PARTY: This party favored the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and close coöperation with Right parties within the republican régime.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (formerly President of the Cortes).

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS): Stood aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursued independent course looking toward restoration of monarchy on English model.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

CENTER

CENTER PARTY: Designed to create a buffer between the Right and Left.

Leader: Portella (formerly Premier).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party was Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leader: Melquiades Alvarez.

LEFT

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Stood for original purposes of revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña (President of the Republic), Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles).

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had identical program to that of Left Republican Party.

Leader: Martínez Barrio (President of Cortes, formerly Premier).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies included consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production by constitutional methods and confiscation of the large rural estates with compensation.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Juan Negrin (Premier) Francisco Largo Caballero (formerly Premier and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of National Defense), Fernando de los Rios (Ambassador to the United States) and Jimenez Asúa.

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (ESQUERRA): This party favored economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist.

Leaders: Luis Companys (formerly President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolas D'Oliver and Trabal Sans.

Leaders of other Parties: Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), José Díaz and Dolores Ibarruri (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Organ of Republican Parties.	
Ahora	Organ of Socialist youth.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Frente Rojo	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; Left Republican.	Busquets Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Socialist; well informed, good news service from provinces.	
Liberal	Left Republican.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica	Left Republican. Organ of Azaña.	
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Julian Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Republican; large circulation; most dependable paper in Madrid.	Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Republican.	
Opinion (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Gassols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>) José Maria Urquijo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	
Arrebi Espana (Pamplona)	Fascist.	
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Unidad (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Voz de Espana (San Sebastian)	Fascist.	
Voz de Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian)	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. B. C. (Seville)	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly)	Conservative economic re- view.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Agency for provincial and foreign news.
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
 Area: 173,347 square miles
 Population: 6,266,888 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Agrarian)

Appointed September 28, 1936

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
 (Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1936 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	67
Conservative	41
Agrarian	23
People's	17
Independent	2

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	112
Conservative	44
Agrarian	36
People's	27
Socialist	6
Communist	5

Total 150

Total 230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased effectiveness of the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), G. Möller, R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Harald Åkerberg and Anders Anderson.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and strengthened national defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international

law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Prof. Gösta Bagge, Martin Skoglund and J. F. Domö.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, favors disarmament, control of war industries and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leader: Gustaf Andersson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture) and Petrus Nilsson.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed by faction of the Communist Party and certain extremists of Social Democratic Party in 1934. Although advocating communist ideas it does not adhere to the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Nils Flyg.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist.	Nils Flyg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Harald André (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Z. Höglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Dr. Börje Briliöth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Carl Trygger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	D. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Morgontidningen	People's Party.	Knut Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Arbetet (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Allan Vought (<i>Ed.</i>)
Skånska Dagbladet (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . .	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly) .	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly) . .	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly) .	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	Al Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån.	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. JOHANNES BAUMANN (Radical Democratic)

Elected by Parliament December 16, 1937; assumed office
January 1, 1938, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Com-
posed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation
is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17, 1935, for term
January 1, 1936–December 31, 1939

Chancellor

DR. GEORGE BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934, for term ending
December 31, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des États; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: BERNARD DE WECK (Cath-
olic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	18
Radical Democratic	15
Social Democratic	3
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	3
Social Political	3
Liberal Democratic	2
—	—
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 27, 1935 (for legislative
period ending December, 1939)*

President: F. HAUSER (Social-Dem-
ocrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	50
Radical Democratic	48
Catholic Conservative	42
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	21
Independents' Party	7
Liberal Democratic	7
Progressive Farmers	7
Minor groups	5

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Albert Meyer (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (President of the Confederation), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr. George Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (Vice-President of National Council), Ernst Löpfe (Vice-President of Council of States), Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal and Th. Gut (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation, antimilitarism, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), F. Hauser (President of National Council), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (formerly President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Philippe Etter (Vice-President of the Confederation), Jean Marie Musy (Member of National Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), A. Züst (Member of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stähli (President of Party), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Gottfried Gnägi (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, J. Winzeler and Ed. Pfister (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler, Fr. Wüthrich and Dr. Bircher (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krugel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadiant (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. A. Lardelli (Member of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Freiheit (Basle)	Official organ of Communist Party.	Max Wullschleger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung	Conservative.	Max W. Wagner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona)	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Ractier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Domenig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative	A. Remy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Carlier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Genève (Geneva)	Conservative.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>) René Payot and Edm. Barde (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Nations (Geneva)	International; politics and diplomacy.	Raoul Bucciatti (<i>Ed.</i>) Czesław Poznansky (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicolle (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>) Alb. Sarrol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socialist.	M. Von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>) Paul Golay (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>) Max Raymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal.	M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>) M. Muret (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>) Camille Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent.	M. Monet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Kebber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Iugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Iugano)	Liberal Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Deka (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landbote (Winterthur)	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Front (Schaffhausen) . . .	Nationalist.	Dr. H. Oehler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>) Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Schaffhausen) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)

Area: 294,416 square miles

Population: 16,200,694 (1935 census)

President

KAMÂL ATATÜRK (People's Party)

Re-elected March 1, 1935, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed October 25, 1937

Premier

CELÂL BAYAR (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)

(Kamutay)

Election of February 8, 1935 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	389
Independents	10
Total	399

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Kamâl Atatürk as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name. On February 5, 1937, the Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary."

Leaders: Kamâl Atatürk (President of the Republic), Celâl Bayar (Premier and Vice-President of the People's Party), Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Şükrü Kaya (Secretary General of Party and Minister of Interior).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Re-publique</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurun	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Us (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Ahmet Emin Yalman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulus (Ankara)	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin du Türkofis	Economic; in French.	Turkish Foreign Trade Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten	Economic; in German.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Economiste d'Orient	Economic; in French.	Reşit Saifet (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemenoğlu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Falih Rifke Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 129,257,000 (1937 estimate)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reëlected November 3, 1936 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November 3, 1936 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	76
Republican	16
Farmer-Labor	2
Progressive	1
Independent	1

Total 96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 3, 1936 (for two years).

Speaker: WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	328
Republican	90
Progressive	8
Farmer-Labor	5
Vacancies	4

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1936 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative

Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the present Congress seven seats, two in the Senate and five in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934. It is not a national group but is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin). In the present Congress the Progressives have one seat in the Senate and eight in the House.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1936 follow.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and cooperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. In *domestic policy* the 1936 platform defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coopera-

tion, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; cherished a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Alvin W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), William B. Bankhead (Speaker of the House) and Sam Rayburn (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Alfred M. Landon (Presidential candidate in 1936), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), John D. M. Hamilton (Chairman of the

Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (m.) . . .	40,163	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres.</i>)
Advertiser (m.) . . .	36,032	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (m.) (Los Angeles)	268,122	Independent Republican.	L. D. Hotchkiss (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (m.) . . .	111,473	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			
Examiner (m.) . . .	168,110	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 196)
			George Hearst (<i>Pub.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.) . . .	158,075	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			E. C. Day (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News .	38,646	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper
(m.) (Denver)			(See Note p. 196)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) (m.)	43,115	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (m.) (Washington)	98,236	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	132,724	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (m.)	71,418	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
(Jacksonville)			
GEORGIA			
Constitution (m.) . . .	108,757	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Atlanta)			
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (e.) . . .	436,289	Independent.	Frank Knox (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Chicago)			Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (m.)	845,585	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	150,154	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Stephen Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . .	119,962	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (m.) . . .	148,286	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Des Moines)			Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (m.) (Topeka)	50,107	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Charles H. Sessions (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (m.) .	107,622	Democratic.	G. Barry Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Louisville)			Harrison Robertson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (m.) .	118,707	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
(New Orleans)			
MAINE			
News (m.) (Bangor)	31,000	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1938.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	146,716 (<i>m.</i>) 154,231 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	130,137	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	J. Roscoe Drummond, Frank L. Perrin, Paul Deland and Donovan M. Richardson (<i>Ed. Ed.</i>) [†]
Globe (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Boston)	139,708 (<i>m.</i>) 138,080 (<i>e.</i>)	Democratic.	W. O. Taylor (<i>Pres.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Boston)	129,814	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Boston)	362,644	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	29,423	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Springfield)	15,256	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit)	275,607	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit)	321,336	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	132,291	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (St. Paul)	175,054	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City)	308,239	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat (<i>m.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	213,705	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	221,280	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Omaha)	191,622 (<i>m. and e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark)	141,231	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	351,360	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	19,559	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	283,489	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	J. David Stern (<i>Pub.</i>) Harry T. Sailor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	300,417	Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	515,343	Independent Democratic.	A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) John H. Finley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	33,247	Financial.	W. H. Grimes (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	406,222	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte)	71,110	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Raleigh)	55,536	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (<i>m.</i>) (Cincinnati)	123,394	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Plain Dealer (<i>m.</i>) (Cleveland)	216,591	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Cleveland)	215,510	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) A. T. Burch (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>OKLAHOMA</i>			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa)	54,972	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
World (<i>m.</i>) (Tulsa)	68,474	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>OREGON</i>			
Oregonian (<i>m.</i>) (Portland)	114,423	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	512,321	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
Public Ledger (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	205,603	Independent.	Curtis-Martin Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) John C. Martin (<i>Pub.</i>) C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	203,506	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Providence)	45,023	Independent.	Sevelton Brown (<i>Mr. Ed.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) (Memphis)	126,554	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Dallas)	101,575	Independent Democratic.	J. E. King (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune (<i>m.</i>) (Salt Lake City)	59,034	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Rich- mond)	86,502	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer (<i>m.</i>) (Seattle)	103,360	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) John Boettiger (<i>Pub.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle)	103,102	Independent.	
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	203,439	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	50,618	Socialist-Labor.	Ben Scherer (<i>Pres.</i>)

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 26 papers in 16 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 23 cities.	Robert P. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following newspapers represent the more important non-English speaking groups in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all

papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1937*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Hoda (New York City) . . .	4,200	Arabic	N. A. Mokarzel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panvor (New York City) . . .	6,000	Armenian	
Young China (San Francisco, Cal.)	10,000	Chinese	C. C. Fu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svijet (New York City) . . .	4,796	Croatian	Niko Grsković (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svornost (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	50,797	Czech	R. J. Psenka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyonies (Superior, Wis.) . . .	12,118	Finnish	Richard Pesola (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Independent (Fall River, Mass.)	6,509	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Herold (New York City) .	54,784	German	Joseph E. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Herald (New York City)	12,380	Greek	Demetrius Callimachos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Szabadsag (Cleveland, Ohio) . .	40,457	Hungarian	Paul J. Petheo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Progresso Italo-Americano . . .	96,226	Italian	Ital. Carlo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
New World-Sun Daily . . .	9,530	Japanese	T. Abe (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Francisco, Cal.)			
Jewish Forward (New York City)	135,975	Jewish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	31,210	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Zjednoczenia . . .	31,906	Polish	Frank S. Bare (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago, Ill.)			
Diario de Noticias . . .	10,150	Portuguese	Jayme Lopes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New Bedford, Mass.)			
Rusky Golos (New York City) . .	22,531	Russian	D. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Srbobran . . .	17,500	Serbian	Branko Dajcicich (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)			
L'Udovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.) .	26,550	Slovak	Andrew Kutes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prosveta (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	10,978	Slovenian	John Molek (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City) . . .	13,723	Spanish	Jose Camp Rubi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News . . .	14,750	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			

WEEKLIES, SEMI-WEEKLIES, ETC.

Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	60,170	Czech	Josef Neuzil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naroden Glas . . .	12,860	Bulgarian	V. Stephanoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granite City, Ill.)			
Jugoslavinski Glasnik . . .	25,000	Croatian	Joseph Chesarek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago, Ill.)			
Den Danske Pioneer . . .	20,200	Danish	C. P. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Omaha, Neb.)			
Uus Ilm (New York City) . . .	15,735	Estonian	A. Kobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti . .	17,525	Finnish	Henri Koski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Superior, Wis.)			
Le Courrier des Etats-Unis . . .	15,738	French	William M. Hewitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Amerika Herold und Lincoln Freie	74,039	German	H. E. Fritsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Presse (Winona, Minn.) . . .			
Greek Star (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	10,000	Greek	P. S. Lambros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verhovayak Lapja . . .	34,240	Hungarian	John Bencze and } (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)			Coloman Revesz
L'Italia (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	30,539	Italian	Oscar Durante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jap.-American (New York City) .	10,000	Japanese	Y. E. Muraoka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Voice (New York City) . .	18,450	Jewish	B. Epstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleivis (Boston, Mass.) . . .	15,241	Lithuanian	Stanley Michaelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Decorah Posten (Decorah, Iowa) .	29,545	Norwegian	Kr. Prestgard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zgoda (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	140,460	Polish	K. Piatkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Portugues (Oakland, Cal.)	10,800	Portuguese	Pedro L. C. Silveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
America (Cleveland, Ohio) . . .	15,270	Roumanian	
Amerikansky Russky Viestnik . .	71,024	Russian	Basil Svilka (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Homestead, Pa.)			
Serbian Herald . . .	15,863	Serbian	R. H. Ruzich (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Francisco, Cal.)			
Jednota (Middletown, Pa.) . . .	43,300	Slovak	Joseph Husek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasilo K. S. K. Jednote . . .	18,000	Slovenian	Ivan Zupan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Columbus, Ohio)			

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Heraldo Dominical . . . (Tampa, Fla.)	9,000	Spanish	
Svenska Amerikanaren Tribunen (Chicago, Ill.)	45,496	Swedish	F. Malmquist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Woia (Scranton, Pa.) .	9,564	Ukrainian	Yaroslav Chyz (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas-D.N.B. group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillic (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Robert W. Bender (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>) Raymond S. Coll (<i>Ed.</i>) K. F. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	
Dia (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
País (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Union Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood; in Spanish and English.	Rafael Rivera Santiago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Herald (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent; in English and Spanish.	Gordon K. Downey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Dávila Ricci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)</i> <i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (<i>q.</i>) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (<i>q.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (<i>m.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Ellery Sedgwick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Thomas W. Phelps (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Ralph B. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	M. E. Tracy (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harper's (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (<i>q.</i>) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	David P. Page (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; Left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey and Max Lerner (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; Left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	John Pell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Owen Lattimore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York, N. Y.)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Wesley Winans Stout (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Survey of Current Business . (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic develop- ments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Manfred Gottfried (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of gov- ernment and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review . (University, Va.)	Political, literary and eco- nomic.	University of Virginia (<i>Pub.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and eco- nomic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,040,356 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Colorado Terrista)
Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term
Reëlected on April 19, 1934 for four-year term beginning
May 18, 1934

Cabinet

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of April 19, 1934

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 13, Riv- eristas — 2)	15
Blanco (Herreristas)	15
President of the Senate	1
Total	31

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of April 19, 1934

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 45, Riv- eristas — 10)	55
Blanco (Herreristas)	39
Catholic	2
Socialist Party	2
Communist	1
Total	99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 130 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado

Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and were proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr. Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Terrista faction, President of the Republic), Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos (Riverista faction, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, Minister to France, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espalter (Radical faction, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Augusto César Bado (formerly Minister of Interior), César Gutierrez (Minister of Agriculture), Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, Presidential Candidate for 1938 elections), General Alfredo Baldomir (formerly Minister of National Defense) and César Charlone (Minister of Finance).

BLANCO PARTY: The Blanco party is divided into two sections, the *Herreristas* (followers of Senator Herrera) who have coöperated with the Terra Government, and the Independent Blancos, who opposed the constitutional reform, and, with the Colorado-Batllistas, now form the principal opposition to the present Government. The Blanco-Herreristas have consistently advocated more extensive powers for the President of the Republic, which were obtained by the Constitution of 1934.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Senator), Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista Presidential Candidate for 1938 elections), Zolio Saldías (Minister of Industry and Labor), Dr. Martín R. Etchegoyen (Minister of Public Works) and Dr. Víctor Haldó (Minister of Public Instruction).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa and Dardo Rigules (leaders of the Union Cívica or Catholic Party) and Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party). All three are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Tomás G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Diario (evening)	Colorado Riverista.	Vincente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Oficial	Official Gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista.	H. Perez Olave (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco Independent.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Colorado Terrista.	César Charlone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco Herrerista.	Senator J. A. Buero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun	English; non-partisan.	G. Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly) .	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Martin Beruta (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres
Population: 1,025 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Born in 1857; elected Pope (261st) February 6, 1922
Crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 36, French 5, American 4, Spanish 3, German 3, Polish 2, Czechoslovakian 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 6 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 40 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General, a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly) . . .	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)		
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 352,051 square miles
Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of General
Gómez to serve as Provisional President

Elected Constitutional President by Congress on April 25, 1936,
for five-year term

Cabinet

Reorganized March 12, 1937

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† Election of December, 1936 (four-year term
renewed by halves every two years)

† Election of December, 1936 (four-year term,
renewed by halves every two years)

President: Changes every month.

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 40

Number of members 85

† Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of
Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The
Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Juan de Curuceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Critica	Julio Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fantoches	Leoncio Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Independent	Alfredo Guardia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Religion	Monseñor Jesús María Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Barquisimeto)	
Informacion	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Maracaibo)	
Panorama	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Maracaibo)	
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Belgrade (Beograd)

Area: 95,558 square miles

Population: 15,000,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVICH	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVIĆ	3rd Regent

—————	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANJANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Yugoslav Radical Union (Eleven Serbs [three from Bosnia], one Croat, two Moslems, two Dalmatians, two Slovenes)
Appointed June 24, 1935, reorganized October 4, 1937

Premier

DR. MILAN STOYADINOVICH (Yugoslav Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Predstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Skupština)

Election of February 3, 1935; six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

Election of May 5, 1935; four-year term.

President: DR. IVAN MAŽURANIĆ

President: STEFAN CHIRICH

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Working Club (Govt.)	42
Yugoslav National Party Club	40
Independent	10
Total	92

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
Yugoslav Radical Union	180
Yugoslav National Party	57
Independent Working Club	30
Yugoslav Radical Club	10
National Peasant Club	10
Yugoslav Club	10
Independent	20

Note: Of the Senators, 46 are appointed by the Crown and 46 are elected.

Total 317

* 68 Croat Deputies elected on the list of Dr. Maček do not participate in Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, tribal or religious divisions.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION: Founded in 1935 through the fusion of the Serbian Radical, the Bosnian Moslem, and the Slovene Clerical Parties. It stands for a strong central government, a representative Parliament and larger provincial (or Banat) autonomy.

Leaders: Milan Stoyadinovich (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, former leader of Serbian Radical Party), Dr. Mehmed Spaho (Minister of Communications, former leader of Moslem Party) and Dr. Anton Korošec (Minister of Home Affairs, former leader of Slovene Clerical Party).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: Formed in 1931 by Gen. Pera Zhivkovich (formerly Minister of War), and composed of members of old conservative parties. Its watchword is "National Unity," and it stands for a strong government and limited provincial autonomy.

Leader: General Pera Zhivkovich.

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY: Founded in 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies; sometimes called a Fascist party (the Yugoslav Blue Shirts).

Leaders: S. Hodjera and J. Lukich.

Unrecognized Parties

THE UNITED OPPOSITION: This is not a united party but a loose federation composed of three parties: (1.) the Croatian-Democrat Coalition, composed of the Croatian Peasant Party led by Dr. Vladimir Maček and the much less important Independent Democrat Party led by Dr. Adam Pribichevich; (2.) the Yugoslav Democrat Party led by Lyubomir Davidovich; (3.) the Agrarian Party, composed of two groups, one led by Dr. Yovan Yovanovich and the other, which is much less important and has a communist trend, by Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovich. In addition there are other factions and small parties, including the Yugoslav Popular Movement ("Zbor") which advocates a complete reorganization based on the corporative system. It is led by D. Lyotich (formerly Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich (<i>Prop.</i>) M. S. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official.	D. Stoyadinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist.	Adolf Ribnikar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supports Dr. Koroshets and Clerical Party.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent, Conservative.	L. Atansakovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Deže (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yugoslavski List (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party.	I. Strachishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yugoslavski Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Radenko Grdijich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavličić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vardar (Skopje)	Semi-official.	M. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	V. Brayerić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yadranski Dnevnik (Split)	Independent.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmezy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fonyves Lojosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Ivan Malinar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	V. Turkaj (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German.	V. Censhich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgeois (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozsuarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Central Press Bureau	Official.	Dr. Kosta Lukovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avala	Semi-official.	M. Stoyimirovich-Yovanovich (<i>Dir.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 12,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

CARL J. BURCKHARDT

Appointed February 18, 1937

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

Born in 1853; succeeded February 11, 1929

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,994 (1,754 Citizens of Monaco)
(1936 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu
 Area: 54,000 square miles
 Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUVANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1936; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÂNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh
 Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)
 Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Saudi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana
 Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)
 Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN